BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1818. [NUMBER 1363

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Commercial Department.

Government Advertisement.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council will, on Saturday the 17th instant at noon, receive sealed proposals from any person willing to contract for executing all Hamallage, hoisting, stowing, and other duties, which may at any time be required in the Hon'ble Company's Import Warehouse: the contract to last for three years from the date of its execution. The contractor to enter into such terms of agreement in regard to his Bills &c. as have been customary with the last contractors, and which, as well as the duties required of the contractor, may be seen on application at the Warehouse Office any day (Sunday excepted) between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The party whose tender may be accepted, will be required to deposit Company's paper in the Public Treasury at this Presidency to the amount of (5,000) five thousand Rupees for the due fulfilment of his engagement.

The party whose tender may be accepted, is restricted from assigning over his contract, or any share or interest therein, to any person or persons whatever, without the previous and express sanction of Government; on pain of forfeiting his security and being also liable to be deprived, at the discretion of Government in such case, of his contract.

The contractor in the Import Department will be restricted from holding any share or interest in any contract for the execution of similar duties in the Export Department.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender which may be presented, without assigning any reason for so doing.

The tenders must be endorsed "Proposals for supplying Hamals &c. &c. for the Import Department," and any tender which may not be so endorsed, or which may be presented after the time above limited, will be returned.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Secy. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
5th October 1818.

શરકારી નાહેર ખબર થાએ

એવીને શરકારી ઇમપોટ વેરોશા એ ટલે માલ આવિયા તે વખાર માંધે શરવે કરેલી મજુરી તથા આરીતાનવી તથા માલ રચવો તથા ખીજી કામગીરી કર વખતે દરકાર પડે તે કરવાનો મખતો કરવા શાકું નેકોજ રાજી થઇને બંધ કીધેલા પરપોજખ આપે તે શનીચરના દંને તારીખ ૧૭ આએ મહીના માંધે બપોરના રેઠ ઇનરાબખ ગવરનર બાહાદર કોશાલ માંધે બેશે તે મખતો કરાર નામુ થાએ તે દંનથી વરશ ૩ શુધી ચાલુ રેશે આગાબના મ

ખતામા બીલ બાબત તથા વગેરા બાબત કરાર મદાર બખેલો છે તે પરમાં ને મખતે દારે કરાર કરવો તે કરાર ને મખતે દારે ફેવી મજુરી કરવી તે રવે વાર બેરીજ કરીને બીજે શરવે દારે શરકારનાં વખારમા દાડાના કલાક ૧૦ થી તે કલાક ૫ શુધી આવીને જોએ ❋

બીજુ જેનો પરપોજખ કબુલ થાશે તેકુએ મખતો પુરો કરી આપવા શાકુ શરકાર કંમપેનીની નોટો રુા. ૫૦૦૦ અંકે પાંચ હનારની મુમબજની તીજોરીમા અનામત રાખવી ❋

જે ધણીનો પરપોજખ કબુલ થાશે તે ધનીએ પોતીકો મખતો અથવા તેમા કાંઇ લાગા અથવા કાંઇ જખાકો બીજો કોઇનો શરકારની પરથમ કુકમ લીધા વના આપે નહી અગાર આપેતો નામીન ગારીનો એવજ શરકાર દાખલ કરીને શરકારના કુકમ પરમાને તે ધનીને મખતામાથી દુર કરશે ❋

ઇમપોટ વેરકોશાનાં મખતે દારે ઇમપોટ વેરકોશ એટલે માલ આવેછે તે શરકારના વખારમાં એવી કામગીરી કરવાના મખતામા કાંઇ લાગા અથવા શમદ રાખવો નહી ❋

પરપોજખ આપશે તેમાથી કાંઇ પર પોજખ રદ કરવાના કાંઇ કારન નહી મેલ્યા રદ કરશે એ મખતીમા રદે કુનરાબખ ગવરનર કોશાલનેછે ❋

પરપોજખ કુપર લખીએ એવુ જે પરપોજખ ઇમપોટ વરકોશમા મજુર તથા વગારે આપવાનેછે તે જે પરપોજ ખ કુપર એવુ લખેલુ નહી કશે તે કુપર કલાક લખેલાછે તે કલાક થમા પ છે આપશે તે પરપોજખ પાછા આપશે તા ૫ માહે અકટોબર સંને ૧૮૧૮ અંગરેજી ❋

R. T. GOODWIN,
Secy. & Translator in the Office of Country Correspondence.

શ્રી

શરકારીકચેરી બોંબે

બોંબેશરકારેઇંપોર્ટ પેરેછે

ઇમ્પજબેલમજકુરેતેાત્યાપઘ્રગીત ઇ પતેરેચીમજકુરી પયાગીતાણા પીવખરચાપ પઇતરકામગીરી ઇર પદેતીઇરકારકામેજતીમમપ

યાત્તપમરેતામચ્રપ યાઇ મેસ્રેષી મણીઘણીબધંઘમેઇંઇપ્રપોઝઇ છે તીજતેરોબજની તાગીછે ૧૭ ઘ્યા ચમણીન્યાતનીબંધ્રઇગી રેંઠે ઇબ મઘઇગપરબર મ્રેષ્ઠમંતબેતી ઇ તોમરેતામચ્રર ઘ્રત્ર મઘબ્યાછી પજાપાજેબપર્બે તીબઘ્ર છેંતે મ છીઇપચગીઇમરેત્યાત ઘીમ્ર ઘા પગેરમચ્રરમઘર્ચુણીમઘછેત્યા પ્રમણે મરેતેઘમબેમચ્રરમચ્રપ તોમચ્રરપ મરેતેઘચ્રબે મ્રેષતી મણીગીમચ્રબી ને રવીપર કેગી બ મ્રરબપરઘ્રડ ઇંતર છીપવી ઇર ઘ્રર્ચેપઘ્રગીત છીપજાઇ પરે ૧૦ પાજાંબ તે પરે ૬ પાપેતોંછેબીબ પાઘ્રપે

બ્યાઇબ્યાચાપ્રપોમઇ મણીઇ છેઇંઇત્યાજે મરેતા પુચ્ર મરબ બ્યાપબ્યાઘા ઇરઘ્રરમર્ચેનીબ્યાબે ગીરબ્રછે પંમ્રી (૬૦૦૦) પાચ હમર્ચ્યા ઊપઇતીબેગીમછે પઘ્ર મત ગેપબ્યા

બ્યાઇબ્યાચાપ્રપોમઇ મણીઇ છેઇંઇત્યાજે પબ્રઘ્ર મરેતા મી પત્યાતઘ્રણીબ્યાગમ્રીપબંમઇ ઊઇ રેમ્રેષાઇ ઇરઘ્રરચી પ્રબ્રમઘપમ ચેતબ્યાતીમ્રછેણીબછે મણી નર મ મીનીચાછેપબ ઇરઘ્રરઘછેઇ છે ણીબઇરઘ્રરચેપ્રેપ્રબપે ત્યા છે બ્યાઇમરેત્યાણીબણીરઘ્રગીતીઇ

ઇંમપાર્ઠ પેરછેબછેબ્બીઇ મ રેતેઘરબ્યાજે ઇંમ્રપોર્ઠ પેર છેઇ મ્યજબેબ્રઇમતોત્યાઇરઘ્રરચેપઘ્ર ગીતીઇકઇઉમ્રમગીગી મઋબ્યાચે મરેત્યાત મણી બ્યાગ બ્રીપ ઇ મંછેગેબીબછે

પ્રપોમઇછેતીઇત્યાતીઇઘ્રણી પ્ર પોમઇરઘમઋબ્યાચેમ્રરજબભાગ

Commercial Department.

Government Advertisement.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council will, on Saturday the 17th instant at noon, receive sealed proposals from any person willing to contract for executing all Hamallage, hoisting, stowing, and other duties, which may at any time be required in the Hon'ble Company's Export Warehouse: the contract to last for three years from the date of its execution. The contractor to enter into such terms of agreement in regard to his Bills &c. as have been customary with the last contractors, and which, as well as the duties required of the contractor, may be seen on application at the Warehouse Office any day (Sunday excepted) between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The party whose tender may be accepted, will be required to deposit Company's paper in the Public Treasury at this presidency to the amount of (10,000) ten thousand Rupees for the due fulfilment of his engagement.

The party whose tender may be accepted is restricted from assigning over his contract, or any share or interest therein, to any person or persons whatever, without the previous and express sanction of Government; on pain of forfeiting his security, and being also liable to be deprived, at the discretion of Government in such case, of his contract.

The contractor in the Export Department will be restricted from holding any share or interest in any contract for the execution of similar duties in the Import Department.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender which may be presented, without assigning any reason for so doing.

The tenders must be endorsed "Proposals for supplying Hamals &c. &c. for the Export Department," and any tender which may not be so endorsed, or

which may be presented after the time above limited, will be returned.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
5th October 1818.

શરકારી-નાહેર-ખબર-થાએ

એવીજે • શરકારી-હુશપોરટ-વેરહોશ એટલે-માલ-મોકલેછે-તે-વખાર-મધે • શરવે-તરેહની-મજુરી-તથા-બારીતાન કી-તથા-માલ-રચવો-તથા-બીજી-કામગી રી-હર-વખતે-દરકાર-પડે-તે-કરવાનો-મખતો-કરવા-શાકું-નેકોહ-રાજી • થહ ને-બંધ-કીધેલા-પરપોજલ-આપે-તે-શા નીચરના-દંને-તારીખ ૧૭ આએે-મ હીના-મધે-બપોરના-રેહ-હનરાબખ-ગા વરનર-બાહાદર-કોશલ-મધે-બેસે-તે • મખતો-કરાર-નામુ-થાએે-તે-દંનથી-વ રસ 3 શ્રુધી-ચાલુ-રેશે-આગાજના • મ ખતામા-બીજ-બાબત-તથા-વગેરા-બાબત-કરાર-મદાર-બકોલોછે-તે-પરમા ને-મખતે-દારે-કરાર-કરવો-તે-કરાર-ને મખતે-દારે-કેવી-મજુરી-કરવી-તે-રવે વાર-બેરીજ-કરાને બીજે-શરવે દારે-શરકારનાં-વખારમા-દાડાના-કલાક ૧૦ થી-તે-કલાક ૪ શ્રુધી-આવીને-જોએે *

બીજુ-જેનો-પરપોજલ-કબુલ-થાશે-તેકુએે-મખતો-પુરો-કરી-આપવા-શાકુ શરકાર-કંમપેનીની-નોટો-કા• ૧૦૦૦૦ અંકે-દશ-હનાર-ની-મુમબઇ-ની • તીજો રીમા-મનામત-રાખવી *

જે-દણીનો-પરપોજલ-કબુલ-થાશે-તે ધનીએે-પોતીકો-મખતો-અથવા-તેમા કાંઇ-ભાગ-અથવા-કાંઇ-ઇખાકો-બી જો-કોઇ-નો-શરકારની-પરથમ-કુકમ-લીધા-વના-આપે-નકી-અગાર-આપેતો જામીન-ગરીનો-એવજ-શરકાર-દાખલ કરીને-શરકારના-કુકમ-પરમાને-તે-ધ નીને-મખતામાથી-કુર-કરશે *

હુશપોટ-વેરહોશનો-મખતે-દારે-હુ મપોટ-વેરહોશ-એટલે-માલ-આવશે-તે શરકારના-વખારમાં-એવી-કામગીરી-કરવાના-મખતામા-કાઇ-ભાગ-અથવા શમદ-રાખવો-નકી *

પરપોજલ-આપશે-તેમાથી-કાઇ-પર પોજલ-રદ-કરવાના-કાઇ-કારન-નકી-કેહતા-રદ-કરશે-એે-મખતીમાર-રેટ-હુનરાબલ-ગાવરનર-કોશલનોછે *

પરપોજલ-કુપર-લખીએે-એકુને-એે-પરપોજલ-હુશપોરટ-વેરહોશમા-મજુર નથા-વગરે-આપવાનોછે-તે-જે-પરપોજ લ-કુપર-એકુ-લખેલુ-નકી-હશે-તે-કુપ ર-કલાક-લખેલાછે-તે-કલાક-થયા-પ છે-આપશે-તે-પરપોજલ-પાછા-આપશે ના• ૫ માહે-અકટોબર-સંને ૧૮૧૮ અંગરેજી *

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. & Translator in the Office of Country Correspondence.

શ્રી

શરકારી-વેપાર-ખાતે

હેઠીજે શરકારી-ઇક્સપોર્ટ-પેર ઉપર-મધ્યપણે સકસતો-ભાવ-ઘટી તથા-તેરીને-ભાવ-વધી-જાય-તો-પણ

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a sale of the Honorable Company's Cochineal will take place at the General Sale Room in the Bunder at noon on Tuesday the 20th instant. The terms and conditions will be mentioned at the time of sale.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. T. GOODWIN,
Warehouse K. & Com. Act

BOMBAY,
Warehouse Keeper's Office,
7th October 1818.

શરકારી-નાહીર-ખબર-થાએે

એવીજે-શરકારી-હીરમનની-વકરી મંગલ-વારને-દંને-તારીખ ૨૦ આય-મહીનામા-બપોરે-બંદર-ઉપર-શરકાર ને-વખારમા-વકરીના-ઠેકાણે-થાશે-ને કરાર-મદાર-વકરીના-ઠાણે-જાણ-કીધો જરો—તા• ૭ અકટોબર-સંને ૧૮૧૮ અંગરેજી *

R. T. GOODWIN,
War. Keep. & Com. Acct.

શ્રી

ષનમ્રમીક્યાણીર્ચેઘર્ઘેગે

ઐેલીજેેષનમ્રમી મીનમીષઈચી ષીમ્રમી મગષ્ટપમી તાગીચ 2૦ ઘ્યાન્ચમણીન્યાંત ઘેનપ્રછમી ઘંઘ મપમીષષનમ્રરન્ચે પૈતાર્ગતમીમ મીચેગીમ્રણી ઘેઈષ્ટપમમરમઘન ષીમ્રમીન્ચેઐેપર મણપીતીષ તાગી ચે ૭ ધમંવિઘર્ષન ૧૮૧૮ ઈ ગ્રેજી

R. T. GOODWIN,
War. Keep. & Com. Act.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council will, on Wednesday the 18th day of November next, at noon, receive at the Office of the Chief Secretary to Government, sealed proposals of contract for building a Chapel at Surat. The general external dimensions required, are seventy feet by forty six; with a projection opposite to the entrance, seventeen feet by twenty two.

The depth of the foundation is to be regulated according to the nature of the soil, by the executive officer of the station; it's breadth at the bottom to be eight feet, decreasing as it rises, by regular off sets of three inches on each side, to three feet six inches on the top.

The floor of the Chapel is to be raised three feet above the foundation, and to be of brick terraced. The height of the walls twenty four feet above the floor, and three feet thick; to be well plaistered on each side, and such cornice, and mouldings added, as the executive officer may direct. All the masonry to be of the best large bricks, and lime, of the kind and quality used upon the public works at that station.

The doors and windows to be of the best Calicut timber; the doors panneled, the windows with venetian blinds; the whole well painted; the locks and hinges of brass.

The ceiling to be of teak wood, lath and plaister.

The roof to be of the best teak wood battens of the same timber, with double tiling of the best kind; the frame work of the roof to be of European carpentry, and executed according to the instructions of the executive officer of the station; as is also the cupola with its staircase, and the steps in front of it.

The pulpit, pews stand of the baptismal font, and benches, to be of Calicut timber, and executed under the instructions of the executive officer.

Further particulars may be learned on application at the office of the Chief Engineer, or that of the executive officer at Surat.

The amount of the contract to be issued in three equal sums:—the first on signing the contract; the second when the work is, in the opinion of the executive officer, half finished; and the remainder on the completion of the work; for the performance of which in conformity with the agreement, substantial security will be expected.

The Proposal to be endorsed "Tenders for building a Chapel at Surat."

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM.
Secretary to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
5th October 18.8.

શરકારી-જાહીર-ખબર-થાએે

એવીજે-શ્રી-શુરતમાં-અંગરેજી-દેવલ બાંધવાનો-મખતો-કરવા • શાકું-બંધ-કીધેલા-પરપોજલ-બુધ-વારના-દંને-તા રીખ ૧૮ આવતે-નવેમબર-મહીનામા બપોરે-ચીફ-શેકરતારીના-કારીશમાં-રેટ-હુનરાબલ-ગાવરનર-કોશલમા-જેશે દેવલની-પોલાજ-તથા-બાંબી-લાર-નો વોશાર-ફુટ ૭૦ તથા ૪૬ ને-દેવલમા-જવાના-જગા-આગલ-રમનાનુ-શાજુ-ફુ ૯ ૧૭ તથા ૨૨ બાદકુ *

પાચ્માની-કુડી-જમીન-કેશે-ને-આકક ને-તાહાના-હજનેર-કેશે-તે-પરમાંને-ક રવી-પાચ્માની-પોલાજ-તલ-ફુટ ૮ રા ખવી-તે-પોલાજ-પાચ્મા-ચરશે-તેમા-શા ઇનીમા-આવશે-તે-પરમાંને-દર-બાજુ મા-જય 3 કમી-રાખીને-પાચ્માનો-મ થાલો-જમીન-શ્રુધી-ફુટ 3 તથા-જય ૬ રાખવો-ને-દેવલની-બારની-પાચ્માથી ફુટ 3 રાખીને-લોજની-ટારીશ-જટો-લગારીને-કરવી-ને-જમીન • કુપરથી-દીવાલ-કુચી-ફુટ ૨૪ તથા-પોલી-ફુટ 3 રાખીને-દર-બાજુએ-શારી-પખે-કક લાર-કરકુ-ને-હજનેર-કેશે-તેવી • કાર નીશી-એટલે-ગીલતાન-તથા-ગોલીનો કરવી-તથા-જે-બાતની-જટો-તથા-ચુનો તાંકો-શરકારી-હમારતને-લગાડીઓ છે-તે-પરમાને-મોટી-જટો-તથા-ચુનો-લ ગારીને-દીવારનુ-બાદ-કામ-કરકુ *

દેવલનાં-બારનાના-ચોકઠા-તથા-બા રીઓ-કલીકોઠી-શારા-શાગવાનીબા કરાની-કરવાને-બારના-પાનેલી-તથા બારીના-કડકા-વેનીજનના-કરવા-તેને શારો-રંગ-આપીને-પીતલના-ટાલા-ત થા-પીતલના-મીનાગારા-લગારવા *

શીલીગા-એટલે-કરાર-શાગવાની-બા કરાંની-રીપો-મારીને-તથા-કકલાર-ક સીને-કરકુ *

શારા-શાગવાની-બાકરાથી-છાપકુ • તથા-સીપાર-કરીને-તથા-બેવરા-શારા નરીઆ-ચલાવીને-આપકુ-તથા-કુપ-ક રેમ-એટલે-છાપરાનુ • ચોકકુ-અંગરેજી-ચાબનુ-તથા-તાકનો-હજનેર-કેશે-તે પરમાને-કરકુ-ને-હજનેરના-કુકમ-માફ

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

[illegible]પોલો·એટલે·ગુમટ·શીરીના·ફટેરા
[illegible]ધા·ફરીને·આગાબપાએરી·રાખવી *
[illegible]પપીલ·એટલે·પાદરીનુ·ઉલા·રેવાનો
[illegible]ફાનુ·તથા·પીકુજ·એટલે·બીજાઓ
[illegible]·બેશવા·ની·જાગા·તથા·બાપતીશ
[illegible]લ·ફનદની·છરાતાન·એટલે·ધરમ·
[illegible]ધે·લાવવાનુ·પાનીના·બાશાન·રાખવા
[illegible]ી·માચી·તમા·બાંકો·ફલીફોડી·ખાફ
[illegible]ની·છજનેરના·કુફસં·માફફ·ફરવી *
[illegible] બીજુ·શરવે·ચીફ·છજનેરના·અથ
[illegible]ા·શ્રી·શ્રુરતના·છજનેરના·ફારીશમા
[illegible]ુછાથી·માલમ·પરશે *
[illegible] અબતાનો·એવજ·તરણ·ફફતા·ફરી
[illegible]ને·અપારો·પરથમનો·ફફતે·ફરાર·ના
[illegible]મા·ઉપર·નીશાની·થછ·એટલે·આપ
[illegible]શે·બીજો·ફફતો·છજનેરના·દીઆન·
[illegible]ધે·આવે·જ·અરધુ·ફામ·થછઉ·તારે
[illegible]આપશે·ને·બાકી·એવજ·ફામ·પુરુ·થ
[illegible]મા·પછિ·આપશે·તે·ફામ·પુરુ·ફરી·આ
[illegible]પવા·શીરુ·ફરાર·નામા·માફફ·માતબર
[illegible]બોમીન·આપવો *
[illegible] પરપોજબના·ઉપર·લખવુ·એકને·આ
[illegible]પરપોજબ · શ્રુરત·મધે·દેવબ · બાદી·
આપવાનોછે—તા· ૫ અકટોબર·શંને
૧૮૧૮ અંગરેજી *

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. & Translator in the Office
of Country Correspondence.

શ્રી

[illegible]ર પ્રજીપ્યાણીર્ષ્ય ઘરદ્યેષ્ય
[illegible]ર્ષ્યે જીષે ણીરતષ્યેર્ષ્યે ઈંગ્રેજી
[illegible]ષ્ય ઘધાષયાચા પ્રદિતા પ્રજ્ઞ
[illegible]યાપ્રજીતા ઘષ્ઠપ્રેષ્યેર્ષ્યે ફ્રષ્ણી પ્રષ
[illegible]ણિઈપ્રજી તા.જીચ ૧૮ ઐતે નર્યે
[illegible]ઘન પ્રણીન્યાત દ્યેંન પ્રઘજી ચા
પ્રષપ્રડતા.જી યાચેઘપ્રણીજંત ચે
ઙ ઘનપ્રંપ્રઘ્ય ગપનજન પ્રેષપ્રત
પ્રેતીષ્ય ષેપપ્રચા પ્રંચીરણી ઘપ્રેન
પ્રજીણાનફુણી ૭૦ ય ૪૬ યષે
પ્રપ્રત પ્રીપ્રયાચેપ્રગેપુઢે ચંપ્ર
પ્રાચેષ્ણે ફુણી ૧૭ ય 22 ય
ધાપે

પાયાચી પ્રેંડીજપ્રં પ્રજાણેષ્ટ્યા
પ્રપ્રણેતેશ્રીષ્ય ઈષ્ણેન જાગતીષ્ય
ત્યાજીતીનેઈપ્રણી પાયાચીસણીત
પ્રષ ફુણી ૮ ઠેપણી તી સંચી પા
યાચઢેષ્ટત્યાતજાષ્ણેષ્ય ત્યાપ્રપ્રણેણ
નપ્રણીષ્ટઈચે ૩ પ્રમતી ઈરન પા
યાચાપ્રસ્થાપ્ર પ્રજીનીણ્ડષ્ણેંને ફુણી
૩ ય૬ચે ૬ ઠેપપ્ર ષેપન્નચીપ્રન
પ્રણીપાયા પાપ્રણીન ફુણી ૩ ઠેણીન
પ્રજીનીચી ચજીષ્ટઈવ પ્રણીન પ્ર
પ્રણી ત્યાપ્રજીનીપરન પ્રીતીણીચ
ફુણી 2૪ પ્રસંચી ફુણી ૩ ઈરન
ઘનપ્રણીષ્ટચાગષ્ટે પ્રપ્રપ્રન પ્રપ્રપે
પ્રઈનેન જાંગતીષ્ય નશાપ્રનની
છીમ્બણષે ગષ્ઠણેપ ચેડની પ્રપ્ર
પ્યાપણ્યા પ્રતીચ્યા ઈવપચ્છીપ્ર
તેષે ષનપ્રગી ઘર ઘંણીષ પ્રણીપ્ર
ઘણેત્યાપ્રપ્રજે પ્રીતીષ થોરણ્યા
ઈવપચ્છીપ્રપ્રણીનેઘઈંપ્રપ્ર પ્રપ્રપે
· ણેપપ્રચ્યા ઘરપ્રગી પણ્ડીડ
પ્રપ્યાપ્રડુંપ્રિગી ચાંગડ ષાગપ્રષ
પ્રપ્રડાનેં પ્રંપ્રણ્યા ઘરેપાનેડુપેં
ણ્ડીડપ્રપ્યાષ ઘરેણીનીષ્યે પ્રપ્રણી
ત્યાઙચાંગપ્રપ્રંગ ણેણીન ણીતડવડ
પ્રણીતડ પીપ્રગગીપ્રપ્રણી

છીડુગં મ્બણષે છતજાગપ્રષપ્રપ્ર
પ્રડાનેંગીપા પ્રણીનપ્ર પ્રપ્રપ્રરપ્રસ્ર
નપ્રપ્રપે

ચ.ગં ષાગપ્રનંપ્રપ્રપ્રડાનેં છપ્પર્
પ્રગીપા પ્રસ્ર્ન જીણેગચાગંડ પ્રપ
ફપ્રણીનચાજીનપ્યાપે સ્પ્રપ્રપ્રંપ્ર
પ્રજાણેષ્ટપ્રણીપ્રપ્રણેઘુંપ્રડ ગી
ચાચેપ્રડણેત્યાણીધાપ્રસ્નપુઢેપા
ણેત્યાઈપ્રત્યા

ણ્ડીષ્ટમ્બણષે પાચુણીપ્યેપ્રત્યા
ચેગીપ્રણ પણ્ડીણીષમ્બણષે ઈતપ્ર
ચીઘણાયાચીપ્રગા પપ્રણ્ડીણ્ડપ્રષ
પ્રંઠચાઈસ્ટાડ મ્બણષેણ્ડપ્રતિ પ્ર
પ્રાપયાચેપાગીત્યાચાવઈ ઠેપપ
યાચીત્રપણી પપ્રપ્રતીપ્રડણ્ડિગી પ્ર
પ્રડાનેંઈષ્નેપચેઘન્નિપ્રજણેપ્રપ્ર
પ્યા

પરપ્રડષણીસ્તરચીપ્રપ્રંઈષ્નેપ
પ્રીક્રંપ્રગીપ્રનણેપ્રચીષ્ટ ઈષ્નેપ યાં
ચેઘપ્રાંણાતણીચારપ્યાષવણીમણે
ઈષ્ટ

પ્રદેત્યાચેણે પપ્રતીનઇપ્રેપ્રસ્ર
નચીપ્રમઈષ્ટપ્રણ્ડપ્રનઘતપ્રપ્રપ્રદેત્યા
ચેપ્રમ પ્રનણ્ડત્રાપ્રનીશાણી પ્રણ્ડત
યાપરણેતીષ્ટ જીણપ્રઘતપ્ર ઈષ્યંને
રયંચેણ્યાની ણેઈષ્ટપ્રીનીનેપ્રપ્રપ્ર
પ્રણ્ડનેણ્ડંણેતીષ્ટપણપ્રાણેપણપ્ર
પ્રપુનેપ્રપ્રપ્યાનંતપ્ર ણેતીષ્ટનેપ્રપ્રનં
પુનેપ્રસ્ર ણ્યાપયાપ્રગીતા પ્રપ્રપ્ર
ણ્ડત્રાપ્રસ્નજેપ્રતઘપ્ર પ્રપ્રીપ્ર ણ્યાપ
પ્રણેપ્રપ્રણેપ્રપ્યાણ્ડપેણેણેપ્ર ણ્ડપ્ર
પીપષ્ટણીનતણેણેનેણેષ્ટ ણ્ડધપયા
ણાપ્રણેતાગીણે ૬ ણ્ડર્નવઘપ્રણ
૧૮૧૮ ઈણ્ડી

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. & Translator in the Office
of Country Correspondence.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Packet now open for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to Europe by the King's Packet Mail Lushington will be closed on or about the 15th instant.

C. LAW,

BOMBAY,
H. M. Genl. Post Office,
8th October 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON MONDAY NEXT THE 12TH INST.
THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES
WILL BE SOLD
AT THE
FRENCH SHOP
IN MILITARY SQUARE,

A Variety of perfumery,—Artificial flowers,—Toilet boxes,—Ladies' Shoes,—Ditto Gloves,—Music,—Medical works in french,—An elegant Drawing box with a great variety of the best colours, very complete,—Italian Alabaster Vases &c. &c.

The sale to commence at 11 o'clock; & the goods to be paid for, and cleared away immediately after the sale.

Bombay 10th October 1818.

SALES BY AUCTION,

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next
THE 13TH AND 14TH INSTANT,
SALES WILL BE HELD
AT LOUGHLIN'S
Auction Rooms as usual.

Bombay 9th October 1818.

Prize Property.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE PALACE
OF THE LATE PAISHWA
Situated in the village of
GOAGHUR,
ON THE 20TH OF OCTOBER NEXT,

ABOUT 120 logs of Teakwood, 450 Planks, about 70 Hangings made of red Dungree, several large Beds, 11 Buffaloes, and sundry other articles, Prize Property. The sale to take place at 11 o'clock A. M. Terms of sale—ready money.

By Order of Lieut. Col. Kennedy,
A. SEYMOUR,
Lt. in charge of the Commissariate.

SEVERNDROOG,
25th Sept. 1818.

Bengal Provident SOCIETY.

NOTICE. Certificates for the *Third Class* of this Society, which commenced on the 1st of January, are now issuing from the office of Messrs. FORBES & Co.; where also the Printed Regulations of the Society, and an Alphabetical List of Members of the Second Class, with Statement of Accounts, may be had.

Bombay 26th September 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Lieut. HENRY HEATH, late in the military service of the Honorable East India Company on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay, 22d September 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBERS at outstations to the DESATIR, are respectfully requested to give directions to their agents in Bombay to receive their respective copies of that work, or to inform the Editor of the Courier how they wish them to be forwarded.

Bombay, 9th October 1818.

A CARD.

GENTLEMEN desirous to become acquainted with MINERALOGY may have portable collections at various prices, viz.

150 Specimens for Five Pounds.
220 Ditto———Ten Pounds.

More extensive collections, and Specimens more instructive and select, classed and arranged, including a suit of precious stones, from 20 to 50 Guineas. Still more elegant collections, for 100 Guineas, with Blowpipe, Chemical Box, and Mineralogical apparatus.

BY J. MAWE *No.* 149 *Strand, London*: author of Travels through the Gold and Diamond districts in Brazil. The Mineralogy of Derbyshire-Treatise on Diamonds and precious Stones, the art of cutting, sliting &c. also of the descriptive catalogue of minerals &c.

N. B. Minerals bought, or exchanged.

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE,

In the Goods of MAHOMED JAFFER bin MAHOMED ASSRAFF, of Bombay, Mahomedan, deceased.

APPLICATION hath been this day made to this Hon'ble Court, that Letters of Administration in the above Goods may be granted to RAZEEVOODEEN bin SHAIK SAIB DOODKOLEY and MARIAN his wife, and GULLAM SAIB bin AHMED SAIB MUCCADUM and ASSIA BEBIE his wife, the next of kin of the deceased.—Dated this 8th October 1818.

FREDK. AYRTON,
Solicitor.

શ્રી·રીકાડર·શાહેબનાં·ફોરટમાં
શ્રી·મુમબઇનો·રેવાશી·મરનાર·મી
આં·મહમંદ·નાકર·બીન·મહમંદ·અશા
૨૫ *

એનાં·મીલકત·ઉપર·રાજદીન·બી
ન·શેખ·શાહેબ·દુદકુલે·તથા·મરીઆ
મ·એની·ઘણીઆંણી·તથા·ગુલામ·શે
ખ·બીન·અમદ·શાહેબ·મુકાદમ·તથા
આશીઆબીબી·એની·ઘણીઆંણી·
એ·લોકો·એ·મરજ·કીધેછે·જે·અમે·
એ·મરનારનાં·વારશ·છઇએ·તે·વાશતે
એ·મરનારનુ·વકીલાતનામું·આપ્યુ·જોઇ
એ—તા· ૮ મી·અકટોબર ૧૮૧૮ *

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made, to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of Lieutenant WILLIAM CHARLES LENN, late in the military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. R. WOODHOUSE).

Bombay October 5th, 1818.

IF any Gentleman has received thro' error, the 9th Vol: of REES' CYCLOPŒDIA, it is particularly requested, that he will send it to the COURIER OFFICE, addressed to the EDITOR.

Bombay, 3d October 1818.

Baxter & Co.

BEG leave most respectfully to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that the Interest of Mr. JOHN YEATES, in their Establishment, has terminated from the 31st July last; and that the business will be continued to be carried on under the same FIRM as heretofore.

BOMBAY, FORBES' STREET,
22d September 18 8.

THE

COURIER,

OCTOBER 10, 1818.

On the 23d of September, Brigadier Geneheral Sir John Malcolm gave an entertainment to all the officers of the cantonments at Mhow, in commemoration of the battle of Assaye. The bungelow in which this entertainment was given, among other decorations had a transparency of the Duke of Wellington. There were many appropriate toasts and speeches; but what gave the greatest satisfaction, was a song written for the occasion and sung with great effect after the health of the hero of Assaye and Waterloo had been bumpered with enthusiasm. This song which bears internal evidence of its author, the friend of Wellington and of India, will be found in our poet's corner.

The fourth sessions of oyer and terminer and gael delivery for this island &c. will commence on Monday next. We are sorry to learn the calendar is heavier than usual, and that amongst the persons committed by the magistrates, is a European for the violent death of his wife.

In a former numberof our paper (19th Sept.) we copied from The Spirit of the Times an extraordinary correspondence alledged to have taken place between an anonymous writer and Mr. Canning. We have this week given the letter which called forth the angry epistle ascribed to Mr. Canning, and also a report of the debate in which Mr. Canning made the remarks on Ogden.

The Surat Castle for London goes to sea this morning if the wind will carry her out. The Victory for London, and the Samarang for Liverpool, will sail to-morrow; and letters to be forwarded by these ships will be received, for the former at the office of Messrs. Forbes and Co. until 6 o'clock, and for the latter at the office of Messrs. Remington, Crawford and Co. until 5 o'clock this evening.

The Hon. Com. extra ship Lady Lushington will leave this port about the 20th instant to complete her lading for London on the coast.

Russia has lost two of her most distinguished Generals. Field Marshal Prince Barclay the Tolly, died in Prussia on the 25th May about a league from Jurterbourg, as he was travelling by easy stages to try the effect of the different baths in Germany.—General Baron Winzengerode died suddenly at Wisbad on the 17th June.

The King of Prussia with the Prince Royal arrived in the environs of Moscow on the evening of the 15th June. The Emperor of Russia went out 3 miles to meet his Majesty, and on the 16th they made "their solemn entry into that capital, attended by the Grand Dukes Constantine and Nicolas, amidst the ringing of bells and salutes of artillery."

We are sorry we cannot report any very favorable change in the prevailing epidemic during the last week. This disease seemed to rage with the greatest violence at the Presidency, during the first two or three weeks of its visitation; after which the number of cases so considerably decreased as to hold forth some hope that it might again rapidly disappear. But notwithstanding the then favorable change, no material alteration has subsequently taken place, and a number of fresh cases still continue to occur daily.

The number of casualties during the last month, as reported to the Magistrates, is,

Of the Cholera Morbus,		
Males, ...	378	
Females, ...	290	
		668
From other natural causes,		
Males and females, ...		475
		1143
At Mahim, of Cholera Morbus,		
Males and females, ...		87
Total ...		1230

A great proportion of the casualties, are such do not apply for medicine. The numbers saved by the measures adopted for that purpose have been very great.

About forty cases only of the epidemic appear to have occurred at Surat up to the 2nd instant, and the disease from the last accounts did not seem to have any tendency to spread in that city. Should this continue, it will prove a favorable exception to the general progress of the disease.

There had been only one or two well marked cases of the cholera at Baroda up to the close of the last accounts, and there are no accounts of its appearance at the stations in Guzerat.

In the Southern Concan it has been generally mild in its aspect, tho' one or two places may have suffered severely.

The adherents of the Ex-Rajah of Nagpore, have for some time back been exciting disturbance, and succeeded in possessing themselves of some forts in the vicinity of that capital, having carried on their operations during a period favourable only to those of banditti. We have the satisfaction however of announcing that a detachment under Captain W. Gordon, consisting of 150 of the 1st battalion 1st regiment of Madras native infantry, a Jemadar's party of the 20th dragoons, and of the 6th Bengal cavalry, 250 of the Nagpore brigade, 200 of the newly raised matchlock men, and about 800 of the Nagpore auxiliary horse, with one six pounder, possessed themselves of the town & fort of Comptah by assault on the morning of the 18th of last month. The enemy made considerable resistance, and lost from 5 to 600 men in killed and wounded; our's amounted to 10 killed and from 60 to 70 wounded. The garrison consisted of about 2000 armed men, and the fort was defended by a ditch and stockade. Chimna Potail, the chief instigator of the disturbances to the eastward, has fortunately fallen into our hands. He has issued orders for giving up to our troops the forts that had been surrendered to the Gonds. There is now every prospect of an early and complete suppression of the disturbances in the districts lately occupied by his followers.

The Kusrovie, Captain Waddington, which sailed from this port on the 29th ultimo, returned back on Saturday last, with the loss of her three topmasts, which had been carried away by a sudden squall in lat. 19 12 N. in 25 fs., 7 or 8 leagues off shore only. The squall is reported to have been so violent as to have caused the ship to labor very violently; and though recently out of dock, she made 24 inches of water every half hour.

Among the pictures at the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, we observe one of the Ruins of Buddra Neggur, an ancient Jain city in the Gulf of Kutch, painted from Colonel Johnson's sketches, by J. Gandy.

[*Gazette.*

ARRIVALS]—Lieut. D. Capon, Grenadier Regiment.
Major Aug. Andrews, Mads. Cavy. Regt.
Capt. F. Roome, 1st | 18th M. E.
Major J. D. Greenhill, 2d | 17th Regt. N. I.
Capt. Morin,
Lieut. Col. Cox. 2d Regt.
Lieut. Wm. Mo le , Artil ery.
Capt. A. Grafton, 2d | 4th.
Lieut. W. Dunlop, 2d | 7th Regt.
Capt. J. J. Preston, B. M. S. D. G.
DEPARTURES.]—Capt. Bentley, M. N. I.
Lieut. J. Little, Bombay E. Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—October 3d, Grab Brig Seton, Nacqudah Meer-Ally, from Zanzibar, the 8th Sept. 1818.
Do. do. Ship Kusrovie, Capt A. G S. Waddington, put back from Sea, with loss of top masts.
Do. 4th H. C. Cruiser, Prince of Wales, Lieut. G. Robson, from Surat, the 2d Instant.
Do. 7th H. C. Cruiser Teignmouth, Capt. G. Walker, from Bussorah, 3d Sept. and Muscat 27th Sept.
Do. do. Ship Udny, Capt. Augustus Pelly. from Bussorah 29th Augt.
Do. 8th Ship Mahomed Shah, Capt. R. L. Laws, from Bussorah, 27th Augt. 1818.
Passenger per Mahomed Shah. Mrs. Laws.
DEPARTURES.—Oct. 6th Ship Upton-Castle, Capt. Wm. Howell, to London.
Do. 7th Ship Po, Capt. T. H. Higgins, to Alepee and Calcutta.
Do. 8th *new bowed* Ketch Chacer, Syrang Doss Mahomed, to Broach and Surat.
Passengers by Upton-Castle, Capt. Goodfellow and Family.—Mr. John Hunt.
Passengers by Po. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes,—Miss Wyse.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 16. Ship Boyne, Capt. B. Ferguson, from London 3d and Madeira 30th May,—17. Ship Volunteer, captain Thomas Waterman, from Bussorah 17th July and Bombay 5th Sept. do. Ship Charles Milles captain J. Jackson, from London 6th June.—21. Brig Anna Catharina, captain Peter Barbert. from Trincomalie 15th Sept.
DEPARTURES.—Sept. 16, Brig Lion, captain W. Smith, for Colombo,—do. Brig Victoria, captain M. Gonsalves, for Masulipatam, and Coringa,—do. H. C. Extra Ship Northampton, Capt. C. Tebbutt, for Calcutta,—do. Licensed Ship Coldstream, Capt. Jas. Coxwell, for do. do. H. C. Ship Lord Keith, Capt. Freeman, for do. do. Ship Dadaloy, Capt. Edmund Dyce, for do.—17, H. M. Ship Towey, Capt. Hill, for Trincomalie,—do. American Brig Barbara, Capt. J. Nash, for Calcutta,—18, Ship Volunteer, Capt. Thomas Waterman, for do.—19, Ship Boyne, Capt. B. Ferguson, for do. do. Brig Ruby, Capt. George, for Trincomalie,—20, Ship Eliza, Captain Nerac, for Calcutta,—22, Ship Neptune, Capt. B. Carss, for Trincomalie, do. Ship Annapoorney, Nacoda Saaik Abdul Cawder, for Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 7, Portuguese ship Azia Grande, F. X. Limas, from Lisbon and Rio de Janeiro.
Ship Westmoreland, J. L. Cope, from London, 21st April.
Ship Thomas, F. Kegg. from Liverpool, 1st April, and Isle of France, 2d August.
French ship La Indienne, Des Etangs, from Nantz. 22d May.
Danish ship Nymphen, P. L. Karulf, from Copenhagen. 27th April.
Brig Greyhound, T. Ritchie, from New South Wales, 10th June, and Madras, 26th August.
Ship Laura, F. P. Dennis, put back.
American ship William, G. Barcheider, ditto.
Ship Harriett, C. H. Bean. from Padang, 4th August, and Madras, 29th ditto.
DEPARTURES.—Sept. 4, American brig Washington, G. Abbot, for Boston.
6, French ship La Seine, J. Housart, for Havre de Grace.
7, Ditto ship Sully, J. G. Michel, for ditto.
Ship Four Sisters, J. Daniels, for Rangoon.
French ship Appolow, J. Webb, for Havre de Grace.
Ship Lord Cathcart, S. Brown, for London.
8, French ship La Fanny, P. P. Larre, for Bordeaux.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On the 17th Sept. at Kaira, the Lady of Capt. Robertson, of a son.
DEATHS.—On the 20th Sept. at Elichpoor, of the Cholera Morbus, Capt. Munro, of the 7th Cavalry M. E.
On the 28th Sept. at Seroor, Capt. Michael Hardcastle, of the 1st—2d B. N. I. most sincerely and universally regretted.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—] At Negapatam, on the 6th Sept JOHN HINDES, Esq. Master Attendant at Nagore to Mrs. DAVENPORT, relict of the late Lieutenant DAVENPORT, of the 22d Regt. N I.
At Pondicherry, on the 16th Sept. L. FAURE, Esq. to Miss PELLISSIER.
BIRTH.] On the 18th Sept. Mrs. COOK, of a Son.
DEATHS.] On the 18th Sept. Mrs. JOANA D'ROZARIO, wife of Mr. CONSTANINE D' ROZARIO
At the Presidency, on Monday the 21st Sept. MAJOR GENERAL INNES, of the Honorable Company's Service under this Government. The Funeral took place, under the Military honors due to the Rank of the deceased, early on Tuesday.
At St. Thomas's Mount on the 20th Sept, Lieut and Adjutant GORE of the 2d Bat. of Artillery.
At Trichinopoly on the 16th Sept Mr. Deputy Commissary M. DUNN.
In Camp, on the 12th Sept. with Brigadier G[illegible] neral FRITZLERS's Field Force, Mr. Conductor BRISTOW.
On the 13th Sept, at Hyderabad, Lieut. J. HODGE of the 14th Regt. N. I.
At Masulipatam, on the 12th Sept, Mr. S[illegible] Assistant Surgeon JOHN ROSS, attached to Garrison of Candapilly, leaving a disconsolate dow, and four young children to lament his l[illegible] To those Medical Gentlemen, under whom Ross has occasionally served, are best known real merits, and professional abilities of the ceased.
At Bangalore, on the night of the 11th S[illegible] Quarter Master JOHN STODDARD, of 17. M. 2[illegible] Regiment, in the 52d year of his age, after a dious and painful illness. Deeply regretted by brother Officers, and has left a widow and a la[illegible] helpless and unprovided for family to bewail loss.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.]—On the 1st Sept. Mr. Lawrence R[illegible] beiro, to Mrs. Anna Couta.
BIRTHS.]—At Malda. on the 14th Augt. the La[illegible] of John Lamb, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, of a son.
At Chowringhee, on the 30th Augt. the Lady Major Henry Faithfull, of a son.
At Ghanzeepore, on the 26th Augt. the Lady o[illegible] Capt. Benjamin Halfhide, of His Majesty's 17th Re[illegible] giment, of a daughter.
DEATHS.]—The 8th Sept. the Lady of John Fen[illegible] dall, Esq. of the Civil Service,—aged 57 years.
On the 7th Sept. Mrs. Sarah Stuart, Lady of Capt J. L. Stuart, Aid-de-Camp to the Governor General,— aged 24 years.
On the 5th Sept. Mr. James Kent, aged 30 years.
On the 26th Sept. Mrs. Mitchell, wife of Mr. Thos Mitchell, of Digah Farm, near Dinapore.
On the 28th Sept. Mr. Brose, late Mechanist and Scene-shifter at the Chowringhee Theatre.
At the General Hospital, on the 6th Sept. M. Wil[illegible] lium Frissell, an old Lieut. of His Majesty's Navy.

Ceylon Intelligence.

COLOMBO.
5TH SEPTEMBER 1818.

The chearing light which rose of late upon the Eastern Provinces of the Interior, begins to spread and brighten the prospect over the rest of the Kandyan Territories. The people are disgusted with a long train of hardships, suffering and failure, the Insurgent Chiefs are deserted, and we are persuaded that wherever a British Force can be sent, all is ripe to fall into submission and obedience. The success of the system pursued with such energy and indefatigable activity has been proved by the result: In all former wars, the Kandyans have relied upon wearing out their enemies by the natural strength of their country and the great difficulty of obtaining and conveying provisions; in the present instance they have been themselves subdued by want. When our re-inforcements arrive, and they may be very soon[illegible] pected, it is true they will have to march i[illegible] a part of the country hitherto untouched, where the Rebel Chiefs may be supposed to provided with resources in abundance. But who should argue that a protracted strugg[illegible] would therefore be renewed, would reason i[illegible] not merely upon the disposition of a Kandyan but the common qualities of human nature Whatever physical means of resistance the Re[illegible] bels may still possess, their moral strength i[illegible] completely broken: Defeated and driven ou[illegible] of the country in which they had placed thei[illegible] chief hopes, they will carry with them in[illegible] the fresh Provinces nothing but dismay an[illegible] disunion: On the approach of our troops, in[illegible] stead of seeing their new followers vie with ea[illegible] other in a patient endurance of fatigue and[illegible] privation, they will probably witness only[illegible] race of treachery and desertion.

Madras Intelligence.

The ships Coldstream and Boyne have sailed for Calcutta since our last.
Sir John and Lady Gordon, went Passengers on the former.
By the Honorable Company's ship Lord Keith, the following Passengers proceed to Calcutta. Mrs. Gelhbrand, Miss C. Harington, W. Harington, Esq. and T. Gelhbrand, Esq.
By the Honorable Company's ship Northampton. Mrs. Goad and children; Captain Sydenham and Lieutenant Williams.
The ship Neptune left the Roads on Tuesday for Trincomalie, having a part of His Majesty's 86th Regiment on board.
Major General Dyce, proceeding to take the Command of the Southern Division of the Army, left the Presidency on Saturday last, under a salute of thirteen Guns.

[*Govt. Gaz. Sept. 24th* 1818.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1818.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

[ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.] Captain Newman, Qu. M. Brigade Ceded Districts; Surg. James Foljambe, 1st 15th N. Rt.; Lieut. Davies, H. M. 19th Regt.; Lieut. C. R. Patton, Ar.; Lieut. John Cursham, M. E. Regt.; Ass. Surg. J. White, 2d B. 13th N. R.

DEPARTURES.] Ensign J. Woodward, 1st 13th N. R.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF 8TH SEPTEMBER.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six Per Cent. Loan Obligation, Discount.	6 8	7 0

A letter from Buenos Ayres, dated the 26th April, states that General San Martin, with his victorious army, were expected to arrive the following day at the seat of the New Government.

We are happy to learn that one person only has been expelled from the College of Hertford, in consequence of the late irregularity, which appears to have been greatly exaggerated in the Times newspaper.

Extract of a letter dated Hissar, 14th Augst. 1818.

" We had a battle with the Buttias at Futhabad, on the 13th of last month; our Force consisted of one hundred men of Skinner's Corps, the Dromedarians, two companies of Sepoys, and 2 six pounders, under command of Major Fast. This force you will say was sufficient for the enemy, but when you learn that had to contend with at least 1500 you will be surprised to hear that we were repulsed. The enemy besides their superiority of numbers, evinced much bravery and courage. Lieuts. Patton and Smith of the Dromedary Corps were slightly wounded in this affair. We march again in the course of 2 or 3 days to take several Forts in this part of the country.—General Arnold is to command.

[*In. Gaz. Sept.* 7, 1818.

The undermentioned Force is just now assembling at Hansi, under Brigadier Arnold, to proceed against the Batties.

2d Batt.	26th Regt.	Kurnaul,	6 Companies.
1 ——	17th ditto	Hansi,	8 ditto.
1 ——	29th ditto	Rewarre,	10 ditto.
2 ——	12th ditto	Muttra,	10 ditto.
1 ——	25th ditto	Moorut,	5 ditto.
			39 companies.

1st —— Nat. Cav. Muttra, 6 Troops.
Two Battalions of the Begum's 600 each.
One Battalion the Dadan, 1000.
One Troop of the European Horse Artillery.
Half a Troop Rocket Corps.
3d Regt. Rampore Local Cavalry.
6th Russelahs of Skinner's third Corps.
Ordnance exclusive of Field pieces: two 18 pounders, two 12 ditto, 2 Mortars, 2 Howitzers, and one Company of European Artillery.

[*Times Sept.* 8, 1818.

It has been reported that the first Ceylon fleet, which sailed from this port, had been met at sea, by a ship lately arrived in the river, in great distress, several ships having lost their top-masts &c. It was apprehended, that these vessels would be obliged to put into some port on the Coast, before they could succeed in reaching their destination.

A Prospectus of a New '*College at Serampore, for the Education of Christian Native and other Youth*' has been lately published. The plan embraces a multiplicity of objects, and is on a scale of considerable magnitude. His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings has agreed to be the First Patron of this New College, and its government is placed in the hands of the Serampore Missionaries, who have given their Premises, for the use of the College, until suitable buildings for so comprehensive an Institution can be erected. So far as we understand the Prospectus, the main object is to instruct Native youth in the Sungscritu Language, that they may be enabled by a thorough knowledge of the Sacred Books of the Hindus, to compare the tenets of Brahma and of Bouhdism, with the Doctrines of Christianity; and by this means to become qualified for spreading a knowledge of the Christian Truth over Asia.

In addition to the School Book Society, recently established at this Presidency, a School Society has lately been instituted, as also a Diocesan School Society. Our friends in England will naturally conjecture, that our progress in enlightening the minds of the Native population must be highly encouraging, if they measure it by the multiplicity of projects, now entering into for this benevolent purpose. We sincerely hope that they will not be disappointed; but from our past experience, we are restrained from auguring quite so warmly of the success of these Societies, as we see others disposed to do.

A Hospital for the reception of Lepers has also been projected; and we are glad to learn, that it is likely to meet with very considerable support from the liberality of the public. The number of wretched creatures, labouring under leprosy, in and about Calcutta, calls for a measure of this kind, as the nature of the disorder precludes them from receiving benefit from any of the charitable institutions already established.

JOURNAL DE PARIS.

HAMBURG 6TH JUNE.

They write from Constaustinople, that the Ambassador of Persia was preparing to return to his own country. He had terminated happily the differences which existed between his Court and the Porte, relative to the frontiers.

PARIS, JUNE 18TH.

Letters received from Algiers at Marseilles announce that indemnities have been given to those who suffered the most from the violence of the preceding Government. The sentiments which the new Dey has manifested since he has been invested with authority, are those of a just man who wishes to be at peace with all the world. The reparation which he has ordered to be made might be regarded as a natural effect of his character, if the resolution to make it had not been taken immediately after the arrival of a frigate and schooner of the English navy, who carried, it is said, the threat of a chastisement much more severe than what was inflicted lately by Lord Exmouth. It was accordingly agreed that the regency should pay 125,000 francs for the Sardinian vessel, which had been captured notwithstanding the treaty of 1816, and 25,000 francs as a portion for each of the young females the last Dey had caused to be carried off. The one is the daughter of a Piedmontese innkeeper, the other the sister of a broker belonging to the English consulate. This arrangement has been accompanied by other clauses, having for object the guaranteeing navigators from the visits of Algerine corsairs whenever the plague is prevalent.

JUNE 19TH.

A letter from Albi states that the woman Bancal has at length resolved to make some important disclosures; in consequence of which her execution has been delayed.

Since the execution of the condemned, Madame Manson does not hesitate to name Jausion, and she has given an account of the part he had in the assassination.

JUNE 23D.

A letter from Albi of 14th June announces, that if credit may be given to the pretended disclosures of the woman Bancal, the players on the cymbals, respecting whom there were so many inquiries made at Rhodez, were killed and buried directly after in the stable of Bessieres Veynac.

JUNE 25TH.

A letter from Albi mentions that the new circumstances of the affair at Rhodez, as related by the woman Bancal, appear to be confirmed; and it is positively said that the bodies and instruments of the cymbal players have been found in the place she pointed out.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE TIMES.

LONDON.—JULY 9th.

The Prince Regent held a Privy Council, at which Viscount Chetwynd attended as Clerk.

The sanction to the marriage of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence with Her Serene Highness the Princes Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen was agreed upon.

JULY 11.

On Thursday the Princess Adelaide of Meiningen, and the Duchess her Mother, were introduced to the Queen at Kew, and in the evening returned to town in company with the Duke of Clarence.

By a letter from St. Petersburgh, dated the 29th ult., we learn that when the Emperor returned from England, in 1814, he was so pleased with the flagged pavement he saw in London, that he ordered St. Petersburgh to be paved in the same way, by each proprietor before his own house, and it has much improved the city. Where the proprietor could not advance the money, it was lent to him, and he paid an interest.

London July 3rd.—Kaleidoscope.—A correspondent has made the following curious calculation of the number of changes this wonderful instrument will admit:—" Supposing (he says) the instrument to contain 20 small pieces of glass, &c. and that you make ten changes in each minute, it will take the inconceivable space of 462,880,899,576 years and 360 days to go through the immense variety of changes it is capable of producing; amounting (according to our frail idea of the nature of things) to an eternity. Or, if you take only 12 small pieces, and make 10 changes in each minute, it will then take 33,294 days, or 91 years and 49 days, to exhaust its variations. However exaggerated this statement may appear to some, it is actually the case."—*(Edinburgh Star.)*

Paris July 9th.—The harvest is begun round Paris, and the ears are heavy and productive. Every where there seems the prospect of a most abundant crop of all sorts of grain, and at an earlier period by several weeks than usual. Ir Champagne, they will, it is thought, not have a sufficient number of casks for the wine.

LICHFIELD MERCURY.

JUNE, 26.

THE FINE WEATHER.

It affords us the most infinite satisfaction in speaking of this leafy and delightful season, which has brought with it this year such a profusion of beauties. Every thing around us is most luxuriant, and the accounts from different parts of the kingdom are favourable and happy. The cider counties are enriched with millions of blossoms, which now begin to fall in pearly showers; and the fruit, as yet in embryo, look unusually healthy. We have also to mention the green and refreshing appearance of the meadows, which " shew their blossoms to us white and gold," and promise the glad haymakers an abandant crop. The Sun seems to have struck an enthusiasm into every herb and flower—an enthusiasm not of the gloomy and misanthropic kind, but of the heavenly and cheerful; this, it should be remembered, has been performed without the aid of any New Light.

" And all the scene, in short,—sky, earth, and sea,
Beams like a bright eyed face, and laugh out openly."

THE COURIER.

JUNE 13, 1818.

The four Candidates for the representation of of Wootton Basset, Colonel Ellison, Mr. Money, Colonel Wray, and Mr. Twiss, are engaged in an active canvass previous to the Election, which is to take place on Tuesday next; but so decided is the manifestation of the general wish in favour of the old Members, the Volunteer Colonel and his *Nisi Prius* colleague, have it in agitation to seek for better fortune in another field, and leave Colonel Ellison and Mr. Money in undisturbed possession of the influence they possess in the Borough.

JUNE 16 1818.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

We have received several communications from the interior, and all concur in representing the state of the country as " most glorious." Such a season as the present, in Ireland, is scarcely within the recollection of man, 1798 was a fine year; but those who remember it—and where is the mature man who does not remember this year?—was inferior, not only in point of the duration of the fine weather, but even with respect to the intensity of the heat. Our skies for the last six weeks, are truly such as travellers describe those of Italy. Our mornings are quite as refreshing, and almost odoriferous—our evennings are as calm and as warm; while the heat of the mid-day is almost as intense The consequence has been, that the meadows, particularly in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, are subjected to the scythe— that new Hay has already been introduced into our stables—that the Oats are in ear, and promise to be ready for the sickle by the end of the month of of June—a circumstance, we believe, unexampled in the agricultural records of our country. Vegetables are coming in great quantities into market; and Beef and Mutton are looking down, notwithstanding the steady demand from the other side of the Channel. In a word typhus fever has met its steadiest and most powerful enemy, and we may now expect, under Providence, its, banishment from our land.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

In Dumfries-shire, the Wheats appear to be in general luxuriant, and so far advanced, that in some places they are in full ear.—*Dumfries Journal.*

The drought is so great that they have already begun at Inverary to bring water from a considerable distance, and sell it at a halfpenny a pailful.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

THE OBSERVER.

JUNE 14.

The arrival of Major Moodie, with dispatches from Sir Hudson Lowe, at St. Helena, has excited some speculation in the city, concident as it is with the account of the landing of a sailor at that island. The sailor had been one of the crew of the Northumberland man of war, which carried Buonaparte from Europe to St. Helena, and in that situation had formed an acquaintance with Buonaparte's servants. This sailor afterwards became one of the crew of an East Indiaman, which being at St. Helena, the sailor in the night contrived to swim from the vessel, clamber up the rocks, visit and pass some hours gaily among Buonaparte's domestics. This he did two several nights without being discovered or noticed; but in conversation on board of ship he boasted of his adroitness, and told confidentially to his messmates what he had done. Knowledge of the transaction transpired; he was arrested, and examined, and conducted home to England in confinement; but it has not appeared that he had any sinister intention, or more in view than an innocent frolic. It is not believed Buonaparte knew of his being among his servants. However, the occurrence is supposed to have demonstrated the possibility of Buonaparte's escape on board of any English vessel, the Captain of which might be induced for a bribe, or otherwise, to convey him to Europe or America. Indeed, it is reported several such circumstances have taken place at St. Helena, as have induced Sir Hudsod Lowe to declare to the Government at home that if vessels are allowed to come to that island as at present, he cannot answer for the security of his prisoner. It is reported in the city that Major Moodie is come home to make representations on this subject, and it is supposed another place of refreshment will be assigned for our East Indiamen.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

JUNE 28.

Saturday, (Ninth Day.) Every day increases the interest of the contest for the representation of this city in Parliament. On Friday it will be seen, that a schism was distinctly admitted to exist among all parties. The declaration of Mr. Bennett that Sir S. Romilly was not a friend to annual parliaments and universal suffrage, of course placed him at variance with Sir F. Burdett; and Mr. Hunt was alike unsparing in his reflections upon all. To the ultimate issue of this singular contest, the country at large looks with no small degree of anxiety. In another part of our journal will be found the details of each day's proceedings.

We have now to announce that which it would naturally occur to every man moving in respectable circles, would be the course adopted by Mr. Cleary, in consequence of the unexpected and pointed attack made upon him yesterday by Mr. Hunt: we mean the transmission of a message from Mr. Cleary to that gentleman. Mr. Walker, we understand was the bearer of the message at half past eleven on Friday night; it is as follows:—

"To Henry Hunt, Esq.

"Westminster, June 26, 1818.

"Sir.—Your conduct at the hustings this day, when you endeavoured to turn popular fury against me by statements which you knew at the time to be false, was as cowadly as it was wicked—as ungenerous as it was ungentlemanly. You boast of your courage. You have now an opportunity of proving it. Cowards only insult without being ready to give satisfaction. You cannot therefore misunderstand what I mean, when I say, I wait for your appointment.

(Signed) Thos. Cleary.

"Piazza Coffee-house, Covent garden."

To this challenge the following answer was received by Mr. Cleary, yesterday, soon after one o'clock:

"To Mr. Thos. Cleary.

"8. Norfolk street, Strand, June 27, 1818

"Sir,—I am too great a coward to do that which you did yesterday on the hustings—namely, deny the existence of a fact which you know to be true.

"Although I shall not place myself upon a level with a hired and paid agent of any candidate, yet I will most readily bestow upon you that chastisement which your bullying insolence so richly deserves whenever you please to give me an opportunity.

(Signed) H. Hunt.

"I will answer the rest of your letter on the hustings."

So much had occurred before two o'clock. At the close of the poll at four o'clock, there appeared for

Romilly . .	3789	Maxwell . .	3361
Burdett . .	3513	Hunt . . .	74

Mr. Ellis then came forward, and was received with a tremendous burst of disprobation. The uproar was truly astoning, and for some minutes he attempobtain a hearing, but in vain. At Mr. Bruce addressed the assembly to them that it was the earnest re[quest] a licitation of the friends of Sir F[rancis Bur]dett and Sir Samuel Romilly that as the advocate of Sir Murray Maxw[ell] have a peaceful and impartial hearing, had the effect of only partial reduction the excessive clamour; but, however, Mr. Ellis proceeded. It was not the least pleasant part of his duty to have daily to pay his compliments to the gentlemen on the other side for the liberal anxiety they always manifested to procure him a quiet hearing. The other candidates were represented by men of talents and eloquence, whilst he had no advantage on his part, but the simple effusions of an honest heart. He was convinced that Sir Murray Maxwell would have scorned to have offered himself as a candidate for their favour, had he not believed that it was the earnest wish of a large body of the electors, and had he not felt his own capability and determination to attend to their best interests. His entire life had been passed in the service of his country, and though he might not be blessed with those literary acquirements and powers of oratory which adorned the other candidates, yet still they would never have to accuse him of indifference to the liberties of his countrymen, or of want of political integrity. He had said that his life had been spent in the service of his country, and in that peculiar part of it to which he believed he was in a great measure indebted for the honour which had been done him in the invitation. It was illiberal still to designate him the court candidate, as some gentlemen were in the habit of doing; for the thought of becoming a candidate had not originated with any of those who might be called the court faction, but with the independent electors themselves, and doubtless because they thought him admirably calculated to attend to the naval interests of their country. Every profession and great body in the state, had its representative in Parliament, and in a maritime country like this, the navy was of peculiar importance, and ought to have active and able representatives. Captain Maxwell had particularly studied every thing connected with maritime affairs, and his object in his command had invariably been to make it a voluntary service, rather than a compulsory one, and so doing he had eminently served his country. With respect to his principles generally, he was of opinion that the human frame could no more exist under constant stimulus, than the body politic could go on under the irritable excitements, of annual parliaments and universal suffrage. (Uproar.) He concluded with congratulating Captain Maxwell's friends that they were steadily proceeding to that point which would return him as one of the representatives of that great city. (During the whole of Mr. Ellis's speech an unabated roar of off, off, hisses, and groans, were kept up.)

Mr. Sturch stepped forward amidst the loudest acclamations from all sides. It would, he said, have given him the most sincere pleasure, if the assembly had consented to hear patiently and attentively the gentleman who had appeared as the advocate of Sir M. Maxwell, not merely for the reason offered by Mr Bruce, that a hearing was due to all, but because the more opportunities the Captain or his friends had of stating his pretensions to the favor of the electors, the more firmly would the electors be convinced that he had no pretensions at all. (Loud applause.) In the few words he (Mr. Sturch) had addressed to the meeting on Thursday he had observed that the honourable candidate had been sent to the hustings by Lord Castlereagh. This opinion was confirmed by what had fallen yesterday from the worthy friend of that candidate, who said, that while other persons were incessantly talking of reform, the Capt. was content that things should go on without any reform at all (laughter and applause.) The fact was, the Captain liked parliaments as they had lately been; he thought they were as good as the people deserved, and indeed as good as they could be (applause) If this was not a proof that if the city of Westminster elected the Captain (he made no allusion to private character) they would disgrace themselves, he could not possibly conceive what evidence was. They would soon find that if they sent him into Parliament, he would go there not to do their business, but the business of the Ministers. ("Right, my boy, hit him there.") With regard to the poll of the day, he had seen that the people had fallen somewhat back in their numbers, but he begged leave to inform them that they had fallen back much less than had been expected, and by no means so as could not be accounted for. He had been engaged most busily in canvassing, and had ascertained that multitudes of the friends of Sir F. Burdett were prevented by their avocations from coming forwards on this day. The majority of those who voted upon that side were not of the [lowe]st class of society; they were of the [bet]ter order, who had most consideration [and] integrity (great applause) Mon[ey] was on which they would ad[vance] for it was the day on [which] spared from their [pro]ceed carrying the top of had in [the] way [of] whom this subj[ect] and it was [the] ment entertained Castlereagh voted, an[d] let him vote the opposite [way] be sure to be right. (Laughter) There was one circumstance of gre[at] ance, in which he should call the at[ten]tion of the meeting: He would make them acquainted with it by question or two. Had not the city of Westminster maintained a high political character, at least for the last 15 years? (yes, yes) Had she not assumed a most proud attitude upon all the great leading political subjects; in fact, such an attitude as not only to raise her in the opinion of all other parts of the kingdom, but to excite the admiration of Europe? (Bravo! yes! yes!) He would then ask, whether the electors were willing to descend from that station—whether they would throw away that great reputation for which she had been celebrated by all friends of freedom, or to maintain it in its present splendour? (Much applause.)—How was that to be done? They knew where the danger lay, if there was any danger. The danger and the disgrace lay in the return of a court candidate. There were three names on the poll, two of which signified the friends of liberty. The people had but the one alternatsve: they had either to choose Burdett and Romilly, or the Captain with one of these. (Cries of Burdett and Romilly for ever") Could there be any hesitation on such a subject? (None, none.) Their duty then was to vote for Burdett and Romilly: he had voted for both, and no man could accuse him, after a knowledge of Burdett in the year 1807, of being deficient in affection and esteem for that worthy man. With respect to Sir S. Romilly, he had known him thirty-four years ago, and his character ever since. and had known that he had been the zealous friend of parliamentory reform from that early period of his life. Mr, Sturch concluded a speech of much spirit, with recommending to the meeting that all the friends of Sir Samuel Romilly should vote for Sir Francis Burdett, and all the friends of Sir Francis Burdett should vote for Sir Samuel Romilly (loud shouts of applause.)

Mr. Cleary then came forward. He apologized to the meeting for appearing so early before them, when there were so many men of rank and fortune present who were disposed to address them. He now, however, stood before them upon his trial. A foul and malignant attack having been made upon his character, he was determined upon that day to come before them, to state the circumstances, & to bow to their decision—He would, however, first make a few observations upon the state of the poll. The friends of Sir F. Burdett were still strong: they were still able to place foremost on the poll that man who had always been foremost in the defence of liberty. They had difficulties to encounter before they could effect this object; the licensing magistrates were going round with the constables to the different publicans telling them that there was the licensing magistrate, and soliciting their votes for Sir M. Maxwell. All means were resorted to for securing the success of the court candidate. It was to be considered a hundred and fifty, or two hundred votes that came up for Sir Francis Burdett were disputed, and not admitted by the high bailiff. In reply to what had been said of the health of Sir M. Maxwell, by his friend Mr. Ellis, he was happy to inform them that Mr. Hamilton also, one of the friends of Sir F. Burdett, who had been attacked, was now out of danger. There was no person who respected more than he did the character of Sir S. Romilly: no man was more anxious for his return; but he was desirous first to secure the election of Sir F Burdett. All the influence of Government was exerted in support of Sir M Maxwell and Sir S. Romilly (cries of hear). Since the commencement of the poll, they had split no less than 1800 votes between them. There could be no danger of Sir S. Romilly's return. The way to secure Sir F. Burdett would be to place him above Sir Samuel Romilly on the poll. Having stated thus much with respect to the state of the poll, he would now trouble them with a few words respecting himself. It was stated yesterday by Mr. Hunt, from the hustings, that he wrote a letter to him (Mr. C.) requesting that he would propose to the reform committee of Westminster, to contribute something towards defraying the expence of defending the prisoners at Derby. Mr. Hunt then stated that he received an answer, in which he (Mr. C.) asserted, that if there was no other man to go down to Derby to hang them, he (Mr. Cleary) would be the person. He was not on the hustings when this was asserted on the previous day, or his own life would probably have been the forfeit. The moment he heard it he hastened down. He was heard by the people present, and demanded of Mr. Hunt to produce the letter, in which this language said to be contained. It was not pro- Mr. Hunt said it was in his pos- he (Mr. C.) now demanded a He had no copy of it, but thing of the kind was hat he could never paper, When from Mr. ght and heir [an]d the W[hi]gs in the way [of] that they did h[ave] with men under sus[pi]cion communicated this in subs[tance] little expected that what he [had] be now made a subject of charg[e] and misrepresented in such a manner to affect his life. As to the men tried at Derby, he (Mr. C.) as an did all he could in their favour. exerted himself on behalf of those who were tried for the Spa-fields riots. He was partly the means of entering into a subscription for paying the bill of a person who acted as solicitor for Watson, Cooper, Preston, and Thistlewood. When a subscription was proposed for Roberts, and the others who were confined under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, he contributed to it according to his humble means. He was not so independent in circumstances as Mr. Hunt, but he subscribed as much as that gentleman did: they got, he believed, 20s. from him (a laugh). He now demanded that the letter alluded to might be put into his hand for the purpose of reading it publicly in the place in which its contents had been misrepresented.

Mr. Hunt came forward, but did not produce the letter.

Mr. Cleary proceeded. As Mr. Hunt did not seem inclined to produce what he demanded he could go on without it (cries of produce the letter Hunt.) The gentleman said he had the letter in his pocket, what objection then could he have to its being read. He (Mr. C.) would tell them the contents as well as he could recollect. He did not, and never could disapprove of the Spa-fields meetings, because he looked upon them as being perfectly legal, but there was no Englishman who could approve of the riots occasioned the trials at Derby. It was them arose the suspension of the Corpus; it was by such proceeding great stay and support of reform, Mr bett, was obliged to leave the country informed Mr. Hunt that he had sp Major Cartwright upon the propriet subscription, but that he disapproved thinking that it would be injurious cause of reform if they interfered in matters. such were the contents of h swer; if it contained more, Mr. Hun bound in honour to produce it or to his error. Though Mr. Hunt's proposa not agreed to, he (Mr. C.) exerted self as much as he could in behalf prisoners at Derby, and wrote to a fr there requesting that he would do any th in his power for them.

Mr. Hunt now attempted to address electors, but was received with such univ sal expressions of horror and contempt, t it was a considerable time before he co make himself audible and we could only c lect a few disjointed words here and the We understood him to say, that in con quence of hearing that the unfortunate m tried at Derby were without friends or mo to procure them a counsel, he had promote subscription in their aid.—(Cries in t crowd, "you brought them into it.") Wit out thinking it necessary to consider wh their crimes were he thought it his duty assist Englishmen about to be brought to tri for an offence likely to affect their lives. so doing he obeyed the dictates of his own heart, and he had used every effort in h power to procure the assistance of the citizen of Westminster in the cause of humanity (Cries of "The letter, produce the letter.") With respect to Mr. Cleary's letter, he Mr. C. had admitted, not only yesterday but this very day, the whole of the contents, which he (Mr. H.) had ascribed to it, with the exception of one expression, with respect to which Mr. Cleary was misinformed. He (Mr. C.) had never heard him (Mr. H.) use the expressions of which he complained & whoever had informed him that he (Mr. H.) had stated these words to be contained in the letter, misunderstood what he said. (Cries of "Ah! you cowardly—you swallow your words do you" Down with the cowardly fan." "That is always your way." " a way you have of lying"—"Remember ley, you coward!" What he meant to say that he was so enraged with the conduc the Derby men, that he would go down hang them himself. (Cries of "Produce letter, you coward; you do more mischie the cause of liberty and reform than the m worthless hireling. You are an enemy to people. Off, off, you ruffian!")

Mr. Wishart stepped forward and sai that Mr. Hunt ought to finish his speech retire.

Mr. Hunt then attempted to proceed, an remained a considerable time upon his perch without gaining any attention. An unive sal demand was made for Mr. Cleary's lette "Produce the letter or the pound of flesh were the terms of the demand. He (M H.) said the reason why they were so clamo ous for the letter, was because they knew sent off one of his family for it 60 m the country. It was in the coun O! shabby subterfuge, a cowardly, ") Here Mr. Hunt pointed the hustings to the crowd, incite them to violence That's another it is cow- mity twelve and en ruffians, who ca (cries of "produce the ted from all quarters). He (that he should produce the letter as so came to town. Last night, between twelve and one o'clock, he received a letter from Mr. Cleary, which he should read, together with his own answer. The electors should see how this man wrote. "Westminster, June 26, 1818. Sir—Your conduct at the hustings this day, when you endeavoured to turn popular fury against me, by statements which you knew to be false, was as cowardly as it was wicked (very true from several voices) —as ungenerous as it was ungentlemanly- ("You have not a spark of it, you ruffian," followed this from several persons; "you boast of your courage—you have not an atom, you dung." You have now an opportunity of proving it. Cowards only insult without being ready to give satisfaction. Cries of "bravo Cleary!") You cannot therefore misunderstand what I mean, when I say, I wait for your appointment." (The reading of this letter was followed by expressions of the strongest indignation against Mr. Hunt, such as "Ah! you coward, you dung—remember Morley,

Here Mr. Hunt pointed to a band of his own party, and directing their attention to Mr Cleary, and the gentleman about him said "At those fellows for me," but no one obeyed the mandate. This was followed by groans, hisses, and other demonstrations of indignation.

Mr. Cleary then came forward and addressed Mr Hunt to the following effect—"I publicly proclaim Mr. Hunt an infamous liar, and a dastardly coward. Why not produce my letter which he said he had in his box; I offered to go for it myself, or pay a porter to fetch it. There are friends around me, who knows that he said yesterday he had the letter then in his pocket Let him produce it now. This gutter-bully ruffian has dared to assert a slander against me, which might have cost me my life. I might have been torn to pieces in the lap of freedom, in consequence of this slander. He says that I am the paid agent of Sir Francis Burdett: it is false.

"Mr. Hunt was the uniform traducer of every man who had advocated the cause of freedom. Who was there that he had not traduced? he had traduced the venerable, the honorable, the long-tried of reform, Major Cartwright; he had traduced Sir Francis Burdett; in fact where was the real, and the zealous, and the cordial friend of rational liberty that he had not traduced. (Hisses, and loud applause) Was this to be borne? Where Englishmen thus tamely to be insulted by an avowed poltroon, who had assumed the skin of the lion, but who, now he was stripped of his borrowed disguise, shewed what he was—a mean, contemptible, cringing ass! (Hisses from Mr. Hunt,s friends, and reiterated shouts of applause from those of Mr. Cleary) He gave him the fair—he manly opportunity of proving whether he was possessed of courage or not. He wished him to shew, whether he ought in truth to be ranked among those who deserved the name of Britons, or whether he forfeited his claim to that character: The trial had confirmed all that had been said of this boasting demagogue; he had proved himself a rank coward, and rendered himself unworthy of the cause he had attempted to support (cheers and hisses). The door was still open to him to redeem his character; would he now fight? (cheers.) If he would, he (Mr. Cleary), notwithstanding all that had passed would meet him (cheers and groans). In fine, he called upon the electors of Westminster, upon all whom he addressed, to rescue his name from the foul calumny by which it had been assailed—he called upon them, as his accuser had not made good his charge, to pronounce their verdict—he trusted they would consider him as completely acquitted!" (cheers and some disapprobation.) A gentleman was now seen standing on one of the scaffolds immediately opposite the hustings, with his hat in his hand, and courting the attention of the multitud. Some were for hearing him, others were for pulling him down. Amidst this clamour he spoke a some length. He said he had lived for a long time in the neighbourhood of Mr. Hunt, and that the had repeatedly heard him advocate a revolution. He heard him say there would soon be a revolution, and that those who could gain possession of estates should keep them. At another time he heard him, with his arm erect, and in the most vehement manner, exclaim, he wished to God! the moment of revolution had arrived!—[Some clods were here thrown up at the speaker, but the effect was trifling.] A dreadful uproar now ensued, in which the epithet coward was applied to Mr. Hunt, from all directions, and his friends were equally exertive, although ineffective, in answering the charge. A young man genteely dressed repeatedly held up his fist at Mr. Hunt and exclaimed "you cowardly scoundrel do you remember Waterloo place: you pointed me out to your gang, and I was nearly torn to preces. I'll remember you when the election is over, and will pay you in your own coin. Mr. Hunt at length, irritated by these repeated threats, beckoned to his brother, who is deaf and dumb, and a celebrated bruizer, to jump down and avenge his cause. The brother did jump down, but was prevented by Mr. Lee, the high constable, from obeying the directions he had received. Several white feathers were next handed forward—some fixed on the ends of sticks, others elevated on pieces of paper—all of which were pushed towards Mr. Hunt, who, however, stood his ground although evidently much affected. He remonstaated with Mr. Lee, the High constable, for permiting these insults; but Mr. Lee said it was imposible, to prevent them. At length Mr. Hunt turned towards the crowd and said, that as he was interrupted, assaulted, and prevented from addressing them, he would retire for that day. He then stepped back amidst thunders of disapprobation, and a very partial degree of applause; nothing could exceed the scene of confusion which took place after his retreat.

Mr. Wishart said, he again presented himself on behalf of Sir Samuel Romilly, to thank them for the perseverance with which they still kept him so high upon the poll. He knew the citizens of Westminster were incapable of being cajoled by courtiers & he knew they would go on to a triumphant end., They would neither look to the right hand nor to the left, but press forward with energy till they had succeeded in placing those two brilliant luminaries, Sir Francis Burdett and Sir Samuel Romilly, as their representatives in the House of Commons. He looked forward to Monday as an auspicious day, when the enemies of reform would be completely overwhelmed.

Mr. Gale Jones, after some ineffectual attempts, was heard in parts of a very long address to the meeting. He called their attention to what had not escaped it—the personal quarrel that had taken place between Mr. Hunt and Mr. Cleary (the crowd hooted at the speaker upon finding that his object was to attempt a justification of Hunt's conduct(Mr. Hunt had, he said, the spirit to meet any person who individually opposed him, upon grounds with which his duty to the public did not interfere (a general cry here arose, intimating the strongest doubt of the truth of this declaration). It was an old trick of party to provoke those on the opposite side in an irritation that would vent itself by a breach of the peace. This was the object of those who attacked Mr. Hunt (Hunt was saluted with all kind of epithets). Their object was to expose him to the law in order to destroy his pretentions as a candidate. (laughter and groans.) What would be the consequence to society if such a doctrine as this was encouraged. But a few days ago Lord Castlereagh came to give his vote, and was not treated with much ceremony by the friends of the popular candidates. How would it be received if that noble Lord or any of his bullies had thought it advisable to send a challenge to any of those gentlemen who stood forward for the representation. (That won't do, the man has a white feather, Hunt has the white feather.) He was sorry for the personal quarrel that had occured, and he thought it necessary to state, Mr. Hunt was much disappointed in not finding the letter he had alluded to. That document would however, no doubt be forthcoming on Monday, to the shame of those who sent it. [Great disapprobation.] Neither Mr. Hunt nor he was afraid to meet any individual, from personal consideractions, face to face, but it did not therefore follow that Mr. Hunt should be at the lash of every insolent scoundrel, for taking no notice of a challenge under circumstances like the present. (cries of "cowardly Hunt!") They could not know what to believe; One day they were told that Sir F. Burdett and Sir S. Romelly were united; another day were desired to vote for Sir F. Burdettt alone. But Mr. Hunt stood alone. It would appear as if all parties would sooner unite with the devil himself than with that independent gentleman, though his principles were known. Why should Sir Francis Burdett alone monopolize all favour? He was always a friend to that Honourable Baronet, and would be so still, were it not for the principles upon which the election proceeded. They wanted an independent member in parliament, who would open the red book and expose its contents. It might well he called the red book, while the outside blushed for the inside. Could it be believed, that while Buonaparte was at war with this country, his friend the King of Wurtemburg drew from the pockets of Englishmen four thousand pounds a-year, in consequence of his marriage with the Princess Royal of England. The Marquis of Anglesea also received a pension, though he had an income of one million sterling a year from his mines and other sources. Mr. Freemantle, a whig, was clerk of the kitchin, but yet he had the Queen to dine with him some time back: such were the abuses he wished to see removed. He would not detain them longer, but take his leave for the present.

At the conclusion of Mr. Jones's speech, Mr. Elliott, who, it will be recollected, was chairman at Mr. Hunt's nomination, and who has been most zealous, in his cause, desired to state unequivocally, that, however anxious he might be for the cause of reform, his respect for himself as an Englishman, would no longer permit him to attach himself to a person who in his estimation, had forfeited all claims to gentlemanly support and to rational confidence.

Mr. Hnut then retired from the hustings, and was drawn by some of the populace to his lodgings, amidst loud cheers and some hisses.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS—STATE OF POLLS.

Liverpool. June 25 (Final Close—Canning, 1624, Gascoyne, 1444; Sefton, 1280.
Loominester, June 26 (Final Close)—Lubbock, 493; Fairlie, 335; Harcout 200.
Preston, June 25th (ditto)—Horrocks, 1694; Hornby, 1598; Crompton, 1245.
Carmarthen, June 25—Campbell. 196; Jones 196.
Berks June 26—Dundas, 315; Neville, 277; Hallet, 19
Northampton, June 26—Compton, 786; Kerrison, Robinson, 603
Wilts, June 26—Methuen, 1273; Wellesly, 792; 643 Bennett, 781
Kent, June 26—Knatchbull, 3254; Honywood 2924; Geary, 984
Weymouth, June 26—Williams, 179; Buxton, 112; Wallace, 111; Ure, 105; Murray, 87; Warre, 81; Bebb, 78,
Aylesbury, June 26—Nugent 887; Rickford, 559; Cavendish, 414.
Nottingham, June 25—Birch, 2146; Rancliff, 1784; Smith, 1760.
Lincolnshire—Pelham, 1187; Chaplin, 852; Heron, 880.
Lancaster, June 25—Gladstone, 1354; Doveton, 790; Cawthorne, 770
Evesham, June 25—Howorth, 336; Boughton, 302; Cockerell, 266.
Devonshire, June 26.—Lord Ebrington, 2171,—Bastard, Esq. 1917; Sir T. Ackhand, Esq. 1885.

FOR THE TIMES.

[The subjoined letter was originally intended for no other destination than that to which it is addressed; but the debate at the India-house on the 18th of March, in which the substance of this letter was adverted to by a Director, to whom it had been communicated, and the erroneous reports of that debate given in some of the papers, render it necessary to publish a correct copy of the letter.]

To the Editor of the Quarterly Review.

Sir,—To the challenge given in the 73d page of your 35th Number, you receive for answer, that the "high and incontrovertible living authority" is that of Major-General Sir Thomas Dallas, the well-known officer who commanded the escort, who related what he saw and what he did, as matter of extensive notoriety from that time till the present; whois ready, on any proper occasion, to attest the accuracy of his own narrative, and has expressly sanctioned this declaration.

On your suppression of the passage in which I question, not so much the propriety of the intended measure, as the apparent mystery which left it unexplained, I have only to observe, that the inferences drawn by the critic, to the disadvantage of his friend, are not mine. I have no where pronounced so coarsely, or judged so uncharitably; and I should deeply regret having published any thing really liable to the imputation of ascribing to any gentleman, and above all to Mr. Staunton, what no man ever believed to be a part of his character.

Security in conducting the negociations in question is distinctly stated to have been the primiary object of the plan; and that negotiations might have been conducted with greater advantage to the public service by the commissioners in a stateof freedom on ship-board, than in virtual imprisonment on shore, is as little doubtful as that their removal, if then effected must have been an escape. The officers evinced, under all the mortification of distrust, what their conduct would have been if a confidential appeal had been made to their patriotism. Their fate under the supposed circumstances would certainly have been precarious, and like their actual situation apparently desperate; but like that also, probably more serious in its aspect than in its result. The addition of a few military prisoners to many thousauds would have weighed little with the tyrant, while the Commissioners were themselves beyond his grasp; and if our conjectures be influenced by his conduct in other cases of diplomacy, where his tone has uniformly lowered as that of his opponent rose, it will at least remain questionable, whether the safety of the Commissioners would have increased the danger of the escort. If such were the opinions of the two Commissioners, and if all considerations affecting individuals ought to yield to the public weal, then, however painful their decision must have been, instead of the inferences of the critic, we shall merely arrive at this conclusion,—that an injudicious distrust of the officer commanding the escort, in its consequences, obliged them to abandon their plan. With their other colleague, it is well known that they had no habits of confidence, for reasons which I find I have omitted to state in their proper place at p. 509; and these circumstances combined, may also account for the silence of the official records.

You have demanded explanation, justice requires that you should publish it.

With regard to your other criticisms, I am not so indiscreet as to wage an unequal combat with a concealed enemy, and am, Sir, your obedient servant. M. WILKS.

Kirby, Isle of Man, March 11.

THE SUPPRESSED LETTER TO MR. CANNING.

Sir—I shall address you without ceremony, for you are deserving of none. There is nothing in your station, in your abilities, or in your character, which entitles you to respect. The first is to often the reward of political and frequently of private crimes. Your talents, such as they are, you have abased: and as for your character, I know not an individual of any party, or in any class of society, who would not consider the defence of it a paradox.

"Striving to make an ugly deed look fair" Low as public principle has sunk, you are still justly appreciated; and no one is deceived by qualities, which even in their happiest exertion, are not calculeted or employed to conciliate esteem.

Think you that the good natured, greedy spectators, who suffered themselves to be tickled by the tricks, were seduced into one emotion of regard for the person of their mountebank? Not a jot; though that mountebank was a Minister. You were still not forgotten for a moment; your gingling, and chlattering, and balancing, were all inimitably performed and admirably becoming; perhaps some of the younger senators, transported by low ambition, envied, one instant, your cap and bells; but neither young nor old envied yourself. In plain words, there was not a Member in the House, not a stranger, not a clerk, or door-keper, who had a higher opinion of you after than before your speech, or felt more inclined to change characters with Mr. George Canning; not one.

To what a state of degradation are we sunk, when a Defendant is cheered into being a plaintiff; to be applanded when he insults the sufferings of the oppressed, and arraigns the motives of men of honour and of unsullied reputation? You are yourself aware, Sir, that in no other assembly in England would you have been allowed to proceed for an instant, in so gross a violation of all the decencies of life, as was hazarded by that speech, which found a patient, a pleased audience in that House of Commons. Can there exist in that body, composed as it undoubtedly is of men, who, in the private relations of life, are distinguished for many good qualities, an habitual disregard of decency, a contempt of public opinion, an bsurd aconfidence, either individually or in mass, to which absolving themselves from the rules of common life, they look for protection againt the censures of their fellow citizens? Were it not for such a groundless persuation, there is not a gentleman (for such a being is not quite extinct in Parliament) who would not have thought himself compromised by listening to your insolent attacks upo the national character; and to a flashy declanmation; which from beginning to end, supposed an audience devoid of all taste, judgment, spirit and humanity.

I am at a loss, Sir, to account for the insulting policy of your colleagues in office who, though they take their full share with you in the public hatred, are far from being equal competitors for its contempt. Those worthies must have had some motive, deeper than their avowed designs, for intrusting their defence to such "inept hands."—Were they afraid of your partially redeeming your character by silence? Were they resolved, that if you were yet not enough known, some decisive over-act should reduce you below the Ministerial level? Did they suspect, that you were again willing to rebel, or to betray? How was it, that you were selected for the odious and treacherous task of justifying the rigorous measures of the imbecile, but unfeeling Sidmouth, directed, against the aged, the infirm, the powerless of his own countrymen? How was it that you were required to emerge from your suspected, though prudent silence, in behalf of him whom you had first insulted by the offer of your alliance, then by your coarse hostility, and, lastly, by the accepted tender of an insidious reconciliation?

You know, Sir, and the world should know, that when your seducer, Pitt, was tired of you, you offered yourself to this silly, vain man, who thought your keeping too dear at the proposed price, and accordingly declined the bargain. Your know, and the world may remember, the immediate consequence of this slight of proffered service, was your lampoons in Parliament, your speeches in the papers (I forget where they fell; but whether in one or the other they were equally unprepared and opportune); these and other assaults, manfully directed against those forbearance was the sole protection of your audacity, can hardly have slipped through the meshes of the ill-woven memories of your colleagues. Perhaps, then, it was intended to reduce you to irretrievable humiliation, and to fit you for the lowest agency, by making you the loudest encomiast of the most indefensible measure of him whom you have reprobated as the "most incapable of all ministers, the most inept of all Statesmen." You have kissed the hand that chastised yon, and have lost but few opportunities of testifying your feigned repentance to him who commands you from that eminence which you were adjudged incapable to occupy, even so as to save the few appearances required from ministerial manners.

Your submission to Lord Castlereagh, tricked out, as appears, in those decorations of fortune, which might well deceive a vulgar eye, was not surprising; it was the natural deference of meanness to success. But it was not expected, even from your condescension, that the butt of his party, the agent of that department which had, even in these times of peace, with infinite address, contrived to make the Executive Administration not only hateful but ridiculous, that the very Minister who had no character for talents, should be defended by him who had shewn himself unequal to the defence of his own. Your reply to those who spoke the language of their constituents, of unprejudiced Englishmen, of human nature itself, and who stepped forward to rescue the Parliament from indelible disgrace, was such as is seldom hiccuped from the bacchanalian triumph of ministarial majorities.

The paltry subterfuge hesitated between regretted insolence and forced retraction, the hand obtruded upon the object of yonr insult at the close of the debate; but, more than all, the rudeness of the assault (the usual prelude of all your political amours), might well make that gentleman suspect that he was menaced by your future intimacy. Some such apprehension, and the clamours of your party, may have prevented him or his friends from remarking the curious felicity with which, of all the indiscretions of the opposing party, you chose to select credulity as the prominent feature. What, Sir! one of the present Cabinet dare to accuse any individual of too much faith in common rumour or in proffered information? A member of that Cabinet, whose belief on the idle, malicious falsehoods of spies, pimps, bullies, and all the abaadoned broken characters whom their promises allured into perjury, has been proved by the verdict of Juries, has been recorded in the Courts, has been the object of general indignation, and after having been the cause and excuse of a wanton attack on our liberties, has been judged by the Cabinet itself, so little qualified for examination, that believing Parliament has been instructed to indemnify the rogues who told the lies, and the fools who believed them. What! an apologist for the gulled the gaping Sidmouth, to deprecate the indiscriminating

(Continued after the Poetry.)

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONG

SUNG AT A DINNER

GIVEN BY

Brigadier General Malcolm,

ON THE 23D OF SEPTEMBER 1818,

IN COMMEMORATION OF

THE

BATTLE OF ASSAYE.

While Britannia elate was triumphantly viewing
The deeds of her sons in the bright page of fame,
And Memory's magic each joy was renewing
As she paus'd on the glories of Wellington's name,
To far distant fields her fond fancy had stray'd
Where her Favorite so often victorious had been;
When sudden a maid,
In splendor array'd,
Like a Vision of rapture illumin'd the scene.

"Twas the Genius of Asia, fair land of the Sun!
"To me" she exclaim'd, "you your Wellington owe;
"'Neath my fostering clime his proud race he begun,
"And matured was his fame by its cherishing glow.
"In the morn of his life all refulgent he rose,
"Like the Orb which emblazon's my region's clear sky.
"Dispers'd are his foes,
"And victory throws
"Imperishing rays o'er the plains of Assaye.

"But think not, Britannia, thy children alone
"Have my kingdom's subdued, & I my subjects laid low;
"With my own turban'd sons the great deed has been done:
"I myself" (said the maid) "have inflicted the blow.
"To Anarchy's horrors my Realms were a prey
"When first on my shore thou thy banners unfurl'd.
"I welcom'd thy sway
"'T was the morn of a day
"Bringing freedom and knowledge to light a dark world.

"O Britannia!" she said, "as all radiant she shone,
Her countenance beaming with beauty divine,
"O'er the hearts of my people establish thy throne,
"In one wreath bid the lotus and laurel entwine.
"Once the star of the east shed its lustre afar,
"And again o'er the earth shall its glory be spread,
"While my sons round thy car,
"The foremost in war,
"Rise to fame by such Heroes as Wellington led.

(Continued from the Third Page of Supl.)

reception of tales, and tale-bearers? a defender of him who put his trust in Castle; who employed Oliver; and who, on the faith of atrocious fabrications, of which he was alike the encourager and the dupe, has persecuted and imprisoned, has fettered and fractured, and might have put to death, his fellow-countrymen, even to decimation.

You tell us you should have thought yourself "a dolt and idiot" to have listened for a moment to complaints against an agent of the Home Department, a runner of Bowstreet, a goaler's turnkey, or a Secretary's Secretary. Mighty well, Sir! but let a runaway from the hulks, a convicted felon, tell you, that a bankrupt apothecary, a brokendown farmer, and a cobbler, are the centre of a widely spread conspiracy; have formed and partially executed a plan for raising the kingdom, and for taking the Tower of London; have provided arms; have published manifestoes; let the same respectable evidence impeach the loyalty of the Nobles and Gentry in particular districts, and of the lower classes in all; let the single felon assert that he is honest, and that the majority of his countrymen are rogues; you do not think yourself a doult and idiot!! you do not think Lord Sidmouth a dolt and idiot, for proceeding chiefly upon such information, to hang, draw, and quarter the first individuals designated by this credible witness! But whatever you or your colleagues thought, the Jury did think the Secretary of the Home Department a dolt and idiot, and shewed their opinion by their verdicts. I will take leave to observe, that there is this difference between the credulity of such men as Mr. Lambton, and of such Ministers as yourself and your colleagues—the former may interpose to save, but the consequence of the latter has been to destroy.

I shall not undertake the ungrateful labour of following you through all your flippancies; nor blow away the superficial froth, to arrive at the vile, vapid liquor beneath. It is sufficient for my purpose to tell you, that the general tone of your discourse was such as would have disgraced the defence of virtue, and was intolerable in the apologist and defender of depravity. It was such as will not be borne so long as the people have it in their power to control in any way the conduct of their presumed representatives. Had your pleasantries been as polite as they were rustic, had they been as humane as they were atrocious, they would still have been misapplied in a discussion professedly treating of the fundamental interests of your country; even in your own view of the question, of delinquencies arising confessedly from the distresses of your fellow subjects. To brand "with the names of rebel and traitor" those whom you have been unable to prove rebellious and traitorous, is but the ordinary course of official perseverance and incorrigible folly; but that you should presume to assail those unfortunate individuals, the victims of your own recorded credulity, by making a mockery of old age and of the natural infirmities, which have been occasioned by your own injustice!!—such an outrage upon your audience—how is that to be accounted for? "The revered and ruptured Ogden!!! This mad, this monstrous sally was applauded—was received with roars of laughter? and if there was a confession from some more candid lips, that such allusions were not "quite in good taste," an excuse was drawn from the warmth of the debate; clear as it was, to those accustomed to your patch-work, that the stupid alliteration was one of the ill-tempered weapons coolly selected from your oratorical armory.

The little knot of dependants, which were willing to make common stock and carry themselves to market with you, have become ashamed of the trifling, oscillating buffoon, whom they mistook for the head of a party, and who accepted the first and lowest vacancy that could replace him in the precincts of power. Even the miserable chuck-farthing Ward, who has learnt from you how to run riot on his apostacy, owns, that he hesitates between the disgrace of 'serving without wages, and of being dismissed without a character."

In the House of Commons alone your find yourself taken on your word, with no inquiries made; and when you display the whole deformity of a heart devoid of all just, and generous, and gentlemanly feelings, you are heard, you are encouraged, you are cheered, your inhuman comments on the irons and the infirmities of those who demands reparation for the injuries they have endured from a cruel policy; your ridicule of the prisoner and the oppressed; are received with shouts of laughter, with loud shouts of laughter!!!

Go on, Sir, I pray you; proceed with your pleasantries; light up the dungeon with the flushes of your merriment; make us familiar, make us pleased with the anguish of the captives; teach us how to look upon torture and tyranny as agreable trifles; let whips and manacles become the play things of Parliament; let patriotism and principle be preserved only as vain names, the materials of a jest; and, as you have disturbed the bed of sickness with your unhallowed mirth, hasten, with appropriate mockery, the long foretold approaching Euthanasia of the expiring constitution.

But confine your efforts to that assembly where they have been so favourably, so thankfully received. You will find no other hearers. You are nothing but on that stage. The clerks, the candles, the heated atmosphere, the mummeties and decorations, the trained, packed paper audience confused, belated, and jaded into an appetite for the grossest stimulants; these are preparations indispensable to your exhibition.

Thank Heaven, however, the House of Commons is not the only tribunal; and it is possible, that, in spite of your extraordinary progress and probable success, there may still be in this country a body of men, now dispersed, but whom their common interests will one day collect and unite, for the defence of their rights and the punishment of their oppressors.

Believe me, Sir, not an echo of those shouts of laughter, which hailed your jests upon rebellion s old age and traitorous disease, not an echo has been lost in the wide circumference of the British Islands. Those shouts still ring in our ears; they will never die away as long as the day of retribution is deferred, they will never die away until we are finally extirpated by your triumph, or you are annihilated by our indignation. Do not flatter yourself that, by securing the connivance of Parliament, you are safe from all national censure. Parliament does not represent the feelings of the British nation. It would be an insult upon the character of this great, this glorious people, to suppose that their Representatives were sent to the House of Commons to encourage the playful ferocity of a hardened politician. The nobler portion of the nation are certainly not members of either House; the better educated; the more enlightened, and the more wealthy, at least the more independent; are to be found without the walls of Parliament. You are (and what Ministerial man is not?) an enemy to Reform. But you shall be told, Sir, that the extreme necessity of Reform and of choosing our representatives from some other classes of society, was never so decidedly shewn as in the reception of your speech. If Mr. Canning was, on a former occasion*, applauded for saying, that the Constitution of that assembly could not be bad, which "worked so well in practice" as to admit of the selection of such men as Mr. Windham and Mr, Horner, I am sure it is to be allowed me to say, that the assembly can have no feelings or opinions, in common with the rest of their countrymen, which would receive, with shouts of approving laughter, such a speech as this of Mr. Canning.

You cannot be far from the close of your career, for either we shall be so lost that all your further efforts will be superfluous, or you will be so resisted, as to disable you for ever at once from all noxious exertion. This, then, may be the time for summing up the evidence, furnished by the unbiassed, uncontradictory witnesses of your life, and for enabling your countrymen to pass the verdict.

Let him speak, who ever knew you in possession of any respectable reputation. The rag you stole from Mr. Sheridan's mantle was always too scanty to cover your nakedness: like all mimics you caught only the meaner characteristics of your archetype, oratorical, not orator, poetaster, not poet; witling, not wit. You were never the first or best in any one line of action. You might not have been altogether inapt or slow in playing second parts; but on no one occasion have you ever evinced that sincerity, either of principle or capacity, which the lowest amongst us are accustomed to require from the pretenders to excellence. Your spirit was rebuked in presence of those accomplished persons whom the followers of all parties recognised as beings of a higher order, and were willing to yield even more deference than their unambitious merit required. The chances of survivorship have left you a great man in these days of little men; but you keep true to the epic rule; you end as you began; power has conferred upon you no dignity; elevation has not made your posture more erect. The decency of your character consists in its entire conformity to the original conception formed of you in early life. It has borrowed nothing from station, nothing from experience—It becomes you, and would disgrace any other man. Humbled and trifling as you are, it is not, however, to be overlooked, that you have the power of mischief. You belong to a class of men who have been adjudged most pernicious in a State, Lord Bacon, commenting upon the aphorism of Solomon, "Homines derisores civitatem perdunt."

"Mirum videri possit, quod in descriptione hominum, qui ad respublicas labefactandas et perdendas veluti natura comparati et facti sunt, delegerit Solomon characterem: non hominis superbi et insolen; non tyra nici et crudelis; non temerarii et violentis; non impii et scelerati non injusti et oppressoris; non sed tiosi et turbulenti; non libidinosi et voluptuarii; non denique insipientis et inhabilis; sed *derisoris*. Verum hoc sapientiâ ejus Regis, qui rerum publicarum conversationes et oversiones optime norat, dignissimum est. Neque enim similis fere est pestis Regnis et rebus publicis quam si consiliarii Regum aut Senatores, quique gubernaculis rerum admoventur, sin ingenio derisores."†

You see then, sir, that we have not quite so much to fear from your colleagues as from yourself. Look in this glass, and you will start back at your frightful image. And yet this great man would have thought this "plague" still more deadly, could he have divined to what lengths a future statesman, and senator, and minister of England would dare to push this pernicious mockery.

Such an unqualified attempt, not to vindicate but to make light of acts of tyranny and cruelty, would, in an assembly of free Rome, have been answered with a dagger. When the Republic was overthrown, the most odious and frantic of the Emperors, did indeed, amuse himself in your way, Sir, and indulged his turn for talking and trifling by declamatory defences and accusations of culprits, in presence of his slavish Senate. Between your apologies for Oliver and your other coadjutor in Office, and your invectives against your state prisoners, you complete the parallel: or, if you are displeased with Caligula, you may prefer a rivalry with the other Cæsar, who, directing the punishment of some old men, told the executioner to number them out from *bald head to bald head.*

You see, Sir, that you are not quite original, even in your facetious assaults upon old age. You said something, I observe, about the misapplication of popular complaints to the present state of the country; and you used the remarkable allusion, that they were not less out of time and place than it would have been to discourse about Tarquin and Brutus in the days of Imperial Rome.

I shall overlook the pleasant comparison between the present state of England and that of Rome after she had lost her liberties. I suppose this, too, is one of your jokes, though I do not see the accustomary "loud laugh" that accompanies your waggeries. But I will tell you, that your are no less ignorant than impertinent, in adopting this illustration. The Romans, after the triumph to tyranny did find it very much to the purpose of recur to the example of their patriots, and "more than two hundred years after the establishment of the Imperial Government the character of the younger Brutus was studied, as the perfect idea of Roman virtue." They still read Cicero, they still admire that noble sentiment, which taught them that the most truly graceful, the most beneficial, the most glorious boast-worthy act of an honest citizen, was to *slay a tyrant.**

They did more; they aspired sometimes to imitate their glorious tyrannicides; and notwithstanding the fear of anarchy, which was carefully instilled into the subjects of the empire, and was in fact the origin of their servitude, their despots found, that there was still some limit to their intemperate trifling with the rights and feelings of human nature.

You may not yet have forgotten, that the historian tells us, that Romans might perhaps have borne the cruelty of Nero, but were driven into revolt at last against his buffoonery. As for the declaimer Caligula, a brutal joke, too frequently tried, cost him his life.

Hampden was no assasin, but what think you he would have said to a minister of Charles 1.? "You are not protected by your personal insig- "nificance, the power, almost absolute, which "has been and may again be placed in your "hands, may make you a respectable victim; "and be assured, Sir, that if I should ever be "a prisoner of state, and, after being maimed "by your gaolers, should be assaulted by your "jokes, I will put you to death with the same "deliberation as I now give you this timely "warning. This is no idle, although it is only "a defensive, menace; nor is the resolution "confined to one individual."

Idem Trecenti Juravimus,
YOUR COUNTRYMAN.

* See Motion for a new Writ for the Borough of St. Mawes, in the room of Francis Horner, Esq. deceased.

† "Scornful men bring a city into a snare."

"It may appear strange that in describing those who are, as it were, fashioned by nature, & made for the ruin of a state, Solomon should have selected, not the proud and the insolent; not the tyrannical and the cruel; not the rash and the violent; not the impious and the wicked; not the iujust and the oppressor: not the seditious and the turbulent; not the lustful and the voluptuary; and, lastly, not the unwise and the incapable; but the man given to mockery, and yet this judgment is very worthy of the wisdom of that King; who knew so well all that contributes to the preservation and the overthrow of States. For there is no greater pestilence in a monarchy or a commonwealth, than the counsellors of the King, or the members of the Senate, and those entrusted with the direction of affairs, are by nature, *given of mockery.*"—De Aug. Sci. lib. viii cap 2.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MARCH 11th, 1818.

BILL OF INDEMNITY.

The Attorney General moved the Order of the Day for the House going into Committee on the Indemnity Bill,

Sir S. Romilly said, it was his intention to oppose the Bill in a previous stage; but the House not appearing inclined to dismiss it then, he gave way to that feeling. He would not perhaps, under certain circumstances, deny the propriety of granting a Bill of Indemnity. This could not be called, with any justice, or with reference to former precedents, a Bill of Indemnity It had a much more important object in view. It was intended by the measure to take away, not the responsibility of Ministers, for it was said they did not want it, but to deprive individuals who had suffered unjustly, of all their rights, of all legal remedies; to protect those by whom

* "Quam sit re pulchrum, beneficio gratum, fama gloriosum tyrannum occidere."

(Continued in the Additional Supplement.)

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Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1818.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

had been oppressed, and to punish with le costs any person who should attempt to rt to justice, for the purpose of having his ng redressed. The object of it was, to put ny who had suffered out of the protection he law, and to induce the Legislature to se listening to their complaints. It was a asure of great importance. Never, except en the society of the community required a evious deviation from ordinary law, should e people be excluded from the remedies it pre-pared against oppression. The intention now as to interdict the administration of justice to ndividuals, and to shut them out from all re-dress for what they might have unjustly suf-ered. This was serious thing to attempt, par-icularly in a country like this, which claimed precedence from the wisdom of its laws, and he impartiality with which they were admi-istered, whose boast it was to have a Govern-ment of law and of justice. Could this be said f it if the present Bill were allowed to pass? What would then become of impartiality in he administration of justice? The King, in is coronation oath, swore to administer the aws with mercy in all his judgments. This was the spirit of the constitution; it had been and should continue to be the pride and safe-guard of the country. If no person had acted since the suspension of the Habeas Corpus in such a manner as to subject himself to an action, if he had not acted illegally, the pre-sent Bill could be of no use. If, however, many illegal and oppressive acts had been com-mitted, what could be of more importance than such a measure? The House ought to enter upon the consideration of the subject with the so-lemn feelings of men who were going to discharge a sacred duty. They were then about to de-cide upon the case of many individuals with-out knowing what had been their wrongs, and without the least inquiry upon the subject. Whatever, or however severe or unmerited they might have been, they were now about to shut the doors of justice against them. This inconvenience was not peculiar to the present Bill. It belonged to every one of the same kind. The House ought to enter into the con-sideration of it with great care. It embraced a variety of objects, which he would comprise under three heads. The first object was, to indemnify Ministers for any acts they might have had recourse to under the Suspension. The second, to indemnify Magistrates; and third, to protect those who had given in-formation, either to Government or to the Ma-gistrates. Those objects were quite distinct. So far as the measure concerned Ministers, it seemed to be greatly misunderstood by ma-ny Gentleman who had delivered their senti-ments upon it. One Hon. Gen. (Mr. Grenfell) whom he did not see in his place, the Member for Bristol, and others argued, that as the Legis-lature had given extraordinary powers to Minis-ters, they were bound to protect them in the ex-ercise of it. Never was any thing more com-pletely misunderstood. Such reasoning, he did not say it with a view to give offence, was founded in a gross ignorance of the measure. The object of it was not to indemnify Minis-ters for what had been done under the Suspen-sion of the Habeas Corpus. That Suspension itself was their indemnity—(Hear!)— it was, without any further enactment, sufficient pro-tection for them in any Court of justice. When an embargo was laid upon all the shipping in the different ports upon any emergency that might require it, did Ministers ever come to Parliament for an indemnity? They did not want it in one case more than in the other. Yet this was the ground upon which many gave their votes. It was a complete deception. There was no occasion to demand an act of indemnity for Ministers, because they had arrested, or confined without trials, under the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus, persons guilty of treason, or suspected of treasonable practices. The Sus-pension was, as he stated before, itself an indem-nity. It was the trial by jury which was sus-pended. The Bill of last year only authorised imprisonment without trial. Such imprison-ment required no act of indemnity. It was le-galised by the Bill itself. The Magistrates had no more occasion for such an act than Minis-ters; if it was true, as was stated, that they never committed any man except upon the oath of the person giving information. The only ob-ject was, it seemed, to protect informers. When Ministers and Magistrates said, that their con-duct did not require an Act of Indemnity, this was only their own account of the matter. There was no other proof of it before the House. The Report of the Committees were not at all satis-factory upon it. His Learned Friend (the Attor-ney General) said, that much of the information was given under a condition of keeping the in-former's name secret. If such was indeed the case, he would ask, whether both Houses of Parliament were not greatly misled? Such commitments were made upon unjustifiable ground. Information guarded with this con-dition of concealment might b given from mo-tives of private malice. There were no means of guarding against it. Such a witness was not accountable for his conduct. He could be brought before no tribunal to answer for it. The only thing to influence him was the reli-gious sanction of an oath. He was subject to no legal preventive against perjury. It was said that these powers were not abused, either by Government or by the Magistrates. Gen-tlemen must be easily satisfied indeed, who could content themselves with more assertion. He would not say that Ministers or those who acted under them, converted their authority to an improper use; but the House had no Parliamentary reason to think so. One Hon. Gentleman, whom he could not designate; for he knew neither his name nor the place he represented, asserted upon a former night, that all the Petitions had been disproved. He might, perhaps, upon inquiry, find himself a little mistaken.—He should consider that mere denial was not proof.—(Hear!)—It would be a mistake even to say, that the truth of all the Petitions was even denied, far from being disproved. The statements contained in eight of those Petitions were not even questioned. There might be no truth in any of them, but it would not be justice to extend protection to the Magistrates whom the Petitions accused, and refuse all inquiry into the subject of their complaints. It would be as good to tell them at once, that they need not present any Pe-titions, and that their prayers would meet with no attention. He feared that many gross and wanton wrongs had been inflicted, and they were now going to take away all possi-bility of redress. No argument was offered against the propriety or the necessity of inqui-ry. By passing the Bill, they were going to say in effect, that no justice should he done During the progress of the measure hitherto, not one of his Majesty's Ministers had spoken upon it. —There observed a studied silence. The reason given for this by an Hon. Gentleman was, that being their own question, it was not fit that it should be argued by them. How was that to be reconciled with their former conduct? Was this consistent with their proceedings in the Secret Committee in which they took a prin-cipal part? The Secret Committee were all com-posed either of themselves or their friends. The Reports might just as well have been drawn up by Ministers themselves. Their conduct upon the question was exactly the reverse of what it should have been. They ought to have done nothing, or at least appeared to have done no-thing upon the business in private; and then de-fended themselves in public. So much had been said upon the manner in which the Com-mittee had been nominated, that he did not wish to enter upon the subject. The House were aware that Ministers could secure any Com-mittee they pleased by ballot. Besides their own party, which from the influence of Govern-ment always far out numbered that upon the other side, there was the neutral party, Gen-tlemen who adhered uniformly to neither side; he did not exactly know what they called them-selves, whether Ministerialists, Oppositionists or independent; they seemed to him to be as it were *in transitu*—(Much laughing,)—From these sources the Ministers could arrange the constituent parts of a Committee pretty much according to his own pleasure by sending round his lists. The only fair way would be, to have two lists, one on each side. Ministers, however only sent their lists to such as they knew would vote with them. He did not believe it was meant to insult the party on their passage by them, but they received them he believed regu larly. He understood from an old Member of the House, that it was formerly the custom to have two lists upon such occasions. This, at least, had an appearance of impartiality. In the appointment of the late Committee, ninety-seven of the lists out of a hundred and three, were all in the same hand-writing. It was surprising that for economy sake, they did not print them.—(A laugh.)—It was wonderful that Gentlemen could for a moment look upon such a ballot as impartial. The end of it was defeated by a secret cabal sending round pri-vate lists. The Minister and his friends were openly put upon the Committee, upon whose Report the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus was recommended. He could not say, that the pow-ers it conferred were properly exercised. There was no proof of it. There was no inquiry at all upon the subject. He would concur in what was stated the other night by an Hon. Gentle-man (Mr. Smyth), that of all the precedents refered to, not one came near the present case, except that of 1801. Upon that occasion it was true, that a Bill of Indemnity followed a Sus-pension of the Habeas Corpus. His Learned Friend, however, (the Attorney-General) was too good a logician to say that, because it fol-lowed, the Suspension was of course the cause of it. This would be very inconclusive reason-ing. Precedents, such as those of 1715 and 1745, which occurred after a civil war, and in consequence of a rebellion having been raging in the country, were not applicable to late cir-cumstances. In such a situation of affairs a suspension of the Habeas Corpus, and a Bill of Indemnity were very natural, but even then one was not passed with reference to the other. They were adopted because the country had been previously in an alarming and rebellious state. Such was the case in 1715, and also in 1745. In the year 1780, when the metropolis was, it might be said, in a state of civil war; when mobs paraded the streets, and destroyed at pleasure whatever they fixed their hostility upon, either person or property. Then it might be said that perhaps a suspension of the Habeas Corpus was necessary. Had it been suspended at that time would the Attorney General have argued that a Bill of Indemnity should follow? To do justice to the men in power at that time, they did not, on account of the acts of a rabble, deprive the people of their liberties. A Bill of Indemnity was passed, but it was not preceded by a suspension. After the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, in the time of Atterbury, and in the American war, no Bill of Indemnity was passed. Those instances shewed that the two Acts were not always connected, as seemed to be the belief of many Gentlemen who argued the question. The next view of the case re-garded Magistrates. When indemnity was first talked of, was it expected that it would reach to them? Was the state of country such in the year 1817 as to render it necessary for them to have recourse to violent and arbitrary proceedings to put down any danger that existed? His Learn-ed Friend (the Attorney General) said, the exercise of extraordinary powers was found necessary only upon one occasion, that was at Manchester. He did not mean to go into the subject of the different meetings which took place, but he was surprised to find that that at Manchester alone made the ground for extend-ing to Magistrates the protection of a Bill of In-demnity. That was the last ground he should have taken. Upon that occasion a number of persons were apprehended. They were detain-ed a long time in custody, and, though anxi-ous to be brought to trial, a trial was refused them. When they were discharged, a fine speech was made by the person who acted for the Attorney General upon that occasion. He assumed on the part of Government, the cre-dit of mercy, and said, that from the tran-quil state of the country, it would not be neces-sary to bring them to trial or detain them any lon-ger. There was no opportunity afforded of know-ing the charges against them, or whether they had been guilty of treason or not. Was it fair now to call upon the House to grant a Bill of Indemnity to the Magistrates who had arrested those persons without knowing upon what ground it was done? If the representative of the Attorney General knew them to be guilty of treason they should not have been discharged. Their guilt, if proved, would have been sufficient defence for the Magistrates. He verily believed that the protection of Magis-trates was nothing more than a false pretence. There was, he had no doubt, something very serious at work under all this (*Hear*)--an intention of shiel-ding some individual against the effects of his guilt. —(*Hear!*)—If such was not the case what occasion could there be for carrying the Bill so far back as the 26th of January? There was nothing in the reports to form a ground for this extension of it. How could any Gentlemen, who valued themsel-ves upon their independence, justify themselves for such blind confidence in Ministers as to allow them to carry back the Bill to January. They might as well take it back to December or Novem-ber. The seizure of papers and arms was another serious subject. The decision of Lord Camden upon the subject of seizing papers was one of the most important nature. That against which he de-cided took place in the open day. It was quite different when houses were broken open at night, to search for seditious pamphlets, under the au-thority of the Secretary of State's letter. Govern-ment should never interfere with Magistrates. It was this interference in Ireland which gave rise to so much cruelty under the sanction of acting as loyal subjects. These things should be remember-ed. They were the most useful parts of History. The persons taken up under suspicion of having those seditious pamphlets, were ironed, a punish-ment that could not have been inflicted were they found guilty. There was one case of a poor man at Chester, whose wife & child died in consequence of his being dragged out of his bed at night to search for papers. This was stated by the pub-lic Journals. He was afterwards discharged with-out trial. They might suspend the law of the land; they could not suspend that of God and na-ture. Such actions would meet their just punish-ment, if not here, at least in another state of things. The Indemnity Bill of 1801 was passed only with a view of protecting and encouraging informers who might afterwards discover the treasonable corres-pondence of persons in this country with the fore-ign enemy. The same words were introduced into the present Bill, but without the same reason. The measure then before the House held out indem-nity not only for what passed, but encouraged Magistrates to future exertions of the same kind. The employment of such a spy as Oliver could be justified under no circumstances. Mr. Justice Eyre did not justify the employment of spies. He merely gave it as his opinion that it was not crimi-nal to send a person to a seditious meeting for the purpose of taking a note of what occured. Oliver and Castles were regularly fited out; and the wife of Castles was sent out of the way by Stafford, the Bow-street Clerk. Oliver went out as an under Delegate; and affecting to represent the people of the metropolis must necessarily have excited and encouraged those in the country, by whom he was supposed to be a person of consequence with the party he pretended to come from. The people in the country would not have stirred a hand if they did not expect assistance from London. It was no excuse to say that the persons whom he addres-sed were disaffected. Being in a state of misery and privation, they were perhaps the more ready to look to any source from which they could expect relief. It was clear, from every part of the trials at Derby, that they would not have attempted to act were it not that they were led to expect assistance from the Metropolis. It might be said that the persons who were induced by the conduct of spies to break out into rebellion, were themselves pre-viously predetermined to do so, that they were dis-affected towards the Constitution for some time. But such an argument might be used by Vaughan and his accomplices in justification of their con-duct. He did not mean to speak of Brock, Pelham, and Power; but he thought the case of Vaughan exactly a case in point on the present subject. He (Vaughan) might plead in justification of having induced those young men to commit a burglary, for the purpose of having them convicted, of sha-ring the money paid for such conviction, that those men were thieves before, that they were determi-ned to commit robberies, and would of themselves have committed such an act as he had instigated them to. But such an argument as that would not lessen the detestation with which the conduct of that miscreant was viewed by the public. He spoke it with respect, but he could see no difference bet-ween the conduct of the spies employed by Govern-ment, and that of the wretch to whom he alluded; and yet the conduct of Vaughan was universally and justly detested, while that of the spies was de-fended, and even attempted to be praised in the House. What could be expected to be the result when Ministers sent among a set of starving people persons whose interest it was to inflame their minds who told them that no relief was to be expected but from open rebellion, that the people of Lon-don were ready to take up arms, and only waited to be joined by those in the country? What could be expected from such proceedings but the most dan-gerous, the most alarming consequences? Such had been the conduct of the agents of Ministers, and such was the system of goverment which they were then called upon not only to sanction, but to protect. He had taken up much of the time of the House,—(*Hear, hear!*)—but he was desirous of expressing fully what were his opinions both of the conduct of Ministers and with respect to the Bill. When he recollected what had been lately done in the coun-try, he considered the Bill then before them only a very small part of a system of government, or ra-ther of misgovernment, which if pursued, would produce the most dangerous and fatal consequences to the liberties of the country. At a time of pro-found peace, and without any real cause for such a measure, Ministers called for a suspension of the people's liberties. Magistrates were allowed to act as they thought proper, numerous individuals were dragged from their families and confined, without even a shadow of accusation; and when those per-sons after being set at liberty, applied to Parlia-ment for relief, they were told that no relief would be given, that all inquiry into their grievances would be denied; but instead of that, the House was called upon to protect the Ministers and Ma-gistrates by whom those evils were caused. If such were to be the Government to which the country was subject, where were those boasted privileges which were said to be enjoyed by En-glishmen? Where was that freedom and protection which according to the laws, were the birth-right of even the lowest subject of the realm? When the sealed papers were brought to the Committee last year, nothing was said of its being necessary to protect Magistrates for acting illegally. But now that the business was over, they were told that a Bill of Indemnity was a necessary consequence of a suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; and that not only Ministers, but Magistrates and all others who acted under them, were to be screened from the operation of the laws which they have violated. If the measure then before them was to be passed, no doubt it would be quoted as a prece-dent on future occasions, whenever the suspen-sion of the Habeas Corpus Act was thought neces-sary by Ministers. And on such occasions Magis-tates need not be very particular in their proceed-ings, as they will see that whatever they may do will receive the protection of Parliament. The evil consequences of the present measure would only be felt now, but would extend with increased injury to posterity. If the Bill should pass, he had still one consolation left, which was, that when-ever their proceedings on it should be in future quoted as a precedent for perhaps more arbitrary measures, it would be found that though few in number and though certain of being overpowered, yet there still a few Members in the House, who had spirit and patriotism enough to protest against such acts of violence, and who were desirous of supporting the Constitution which was handed down to them by their forefathers.—(*Hear!*)—It was no exaggeration to say, that the measure was destructive of the liberties of the country The present reign was distinguished for many glorious victories, but it seemed as if Ministers were anxi-ous that it should also be distinguished by victories which they gained over the Constitution.—(*Hear!*) —To use the language of a celebrated writer he should say, "That England, which was wont to conquer other nations, had gained a shameful vic-tory over itself." He had only done his duty in opposing a measure which he conceived detrimen-tal to the best interests of the country, and what-ever might be the result, he should be satisfied with having done so.

The Solicitor General said, that the Learned Gentleman had made a good case only by most cautiously keeping out of view the circumstances of last year, and confining himself to abstract ar-guments. It had been found and admitted by the House itself, in the course of last Session, that a dangerous conspiracy existed in the country, and that it was therefore necessary to vest in the Mi-nisters of the Crown the powers conferred by the Suspension Act. A subsequent inquiry had, dur-ing the same Session, established the expediency of granting a farther continuance of those powers. The powers were applied for on the ground of ne-

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cessity; and the best proof that they were applied for on no other was that they had been voluntarily surrendered by Ministers before the period of their expiration. (Hear, hear.) But another question now presented itself, and it was, whether an indemnity ought to be granted as an act of justice to those to whom the execution of the trust contemplated by the Acts of Suspension had been confided. And here he must, at the outset, deny the proposition of his Honorable and Learned Friend (Sir S. Romilly), that no indemnity could be desired, except for the purpose of guarding his Majesty's Ministers against the consequences of their unjust or illegal acts. He distinctly denied that the present measure had ever been introduced, or supported, on the presumption that Ministers had been guilty of the least irregularity. The Reports of Committees appointed by the House had led to the two Acts of Suspension, and, together with the Report recently received from a third Secret Committee, could never be laid aside in the consideration of this measure. Although the Bill of Indemnity was not their necessary consequence, its merits could not be fairly understood without a constant reference to them. Those merits depended on the statements of the two earlier Reports, and the degree to which they had been substantiated and verified by events that occurred subsequently. It was likewise an important part of them, that the authority of the last Committee directly sanctioned the belief, that although a traitorous conspiracy no longer existed, yet that the disposition out of which it had before grown remained unaltered and unabated, as far as could be judged from the conduct and declarations of those who had been already the principal objects of suspicion. His Hon. and Learned Friend had contended, that the Bill had three objects—the first to indemnify Ministers for their conduct; the second, to indemnify Magistrates, and the third to indemnify those who had given information to Government. He must observe, with respect to this explanation, that the indemnity claimed for Ministers did not rest upon any supposed inability on the part of Ministers to defend themselves in a Court of Justice; but on the reasonable apprehension, that a disclosure of the names of those who had supplied information to Government, as to the designs and proceedings of the disaffected, might be prejudicial to the future security of the State. To disclose those names, Ministers must not only sacrifice the confidence which had been reposed in them by individuals, but deprive themselves of the use of similar means of information on other similar occasions, if such should unfortunately occur. But his Honourable & Learned Friend had dwelt with particular emphasis on the enormity of authorising, by virtue of this Bill, the proceeding of those Magistrates who had searched the houses of individuals for papers, under the authority of Lord Sidmouth's circular letter on the subject of libels. Surely his Honourable and Learned Friend had not read the recital of this Bill, when he ascribed such an interpretation or meaning to it, and dwelt with so much pathos and effect upon the evil of such a construction. His Honorable and Learned Friend had, however, presumed that such was the nature of the Bill, and consequently diverged into much matter not at all connected with it; for he maintained that it could not possibly be construed to apply to the apprehension or seizing of papers of any, except persons suspected of treasonable practices. If, in such cases, Magistrates had overstepped the strict legal limit of their authority, in search of evidence so material to the discovery of the treason, would the House say that their meritorious exertions did not entitle them to legislative protection?

Sir S. Romilly said across the table, that in such cases the Magistrates would have acted according to law.

The Solicitor General in continuance remarked, that all then which could be alleged against the bill was, that it was unnecessary. (A loud cry of hear, hear, from the Opposition.) He must again repeat, with reference to the case of Swinton, upon which so much had been said, that no man who calmly considered the present bill, could believe that it would embrace that case, and all allusion to it was therefore inapplicable to the question. Swinton, if he had been described, would not be shut out from his legal remedy by the operation of the present indemnity. Another objection urged, not against the measure so much as the conduct of administration, was, the number of persons discharged after bills of indictment found against them, without being brought to trial. But his Hon. and Learned Friend must be aware that many had also been discharged before indictments were found; and was not the only point for consideration, therefore, whether the magistracy in the districts where the disturbance had prevailed ought to be indemnified or not? Might they not, under a general impression of alarm, and in their anxious endeavour to preserve tranquillity, have been sometimes induced to do what they could not entirely justify in a Court of Law? The precedent of the year 1780 was immediately in point, and strictly justificatory, in all the leading circumstances on which it was founded, of the measure now under consideration. Such measures had always had their rise in a real or imaginary necessity; and although that necessity must always be a question of degree and matter of opinion, yet, if once admitted, the inference was undeniable that the magistrates ought to be protected. He would take the case of the Manchester magistrates as an example of the justness of the principle for which he was contending. As to his Hon. and Learned Friend's argument on the subject of witnesses, and of each succeeding precedent of this nature outstepping the limits of former ones, he had admitted in another part of his speech that in this respect the present measure did not go quite so far as the Act of 1801. The ground upon which all the provisions now submitted on this subject were brought forward, was, not for the purpose of screening particular individuals, but because it was deemed unsafe and inconvenient for the public service, by disclosing their names, to take from Government the advantage of employing them in future. Then as to there being little difference between the cases of Oliver and Vaughan, he really could not conceive any cases more dissimilar. It was not even pretended that Vaughan had ever been sent or employed by others to entrap unwary men into mischief. Let it be recollected too, that Oliver was never heard of before the Report of the first Committee was presented—that Report, in every part of which a Right Hon. Member of that House (Mr. Ponsonby) now no more, had concurred. The conspiracy was thus proved to have existed before the instigation or the artifices of Oliver could have been exercised; and the only assumption entertained on the other side was that he might have increased rather than allayed the prevailing disaffection. Did the Hon. and Learned Gentleman mean to accuse his Majesty's Ministers of employing Oliver for the express purpose of doing mischief? The insurrection which broke out in Derbyshire was brought to maturity without the knowledge of the Magistrates, or any suspicion on their part, except that something mysterious was going forward. Those witnesses from whom the first information respecting it was derived, declared that they gave their testimony at the peril of their lives. Had Brandreth been arrested before his designs had ripened into treason, his apprehension would have been represented, he had no doubt, as an act of deep injustice, and the conspiracy of which he had been convicted as a plot which none but maniacs could have devised. Knowing, however, as the House did, that such a plot had been brought to light; and knowing from the characters of the petitioners, and particularly of Francis Ward, who had been placed at their head, that they had hearts to contrive, and hands to execute, similar mischief; it was not fair, on the one hand to accuse his Majesty's Ministers of apprehending persons improperly, and on the other, to charge them with having neglected their duty in not arresting traitors before the perpetration of their crimes.—(Loud cries of hear, hear, from the Ministerial benches.) Every fact which came out in evidence at Derby, showed the strong probability that similar insurrections would have taken place in other parts of the country, had not very strenuous exertions been made by the Magistrates to prevent them. It was on this ground that indemnity was now asked for that valuable class of the community, who might in some instances have exceeded their legal powers in their anxiety to secure the public welfare. The House also should recollect, that it had been repeatedly assured of the circumstance, that no one person had been confined on the information of Oliver. The whole question might be safely referred to the general principle, that in extraordinary cases, private interests must yield to the public safety. Here it was neither admitted nor proved that the persons who had been apprehended under the Suspension Act, were deprived of any legal remedy against the Ministers of the Crown; the measure being founded, not on the want of a good legal defence on their part, but on the inconvenience which would result to the public service by disclosing the circumstances of their justification. He had already followed his Hon. and Learned Friend through the other parts of his argument, and should only add, on the subject of the retrospective effect of this Bill, that its operation ought, upon every principles of justice, to be made coextensive with the period of the conspiracy, rather than with that of the Suspension. By the present Bill, however, it was not carried farther back than the commencement of the present Session.—(Hear, hear, hear.)

We are compelled to omit to Speeches of Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Law, Sir William Burroughs, Sir F. Flood, Mr. W. Lamb and Mr. Brougham.

Mr. Canning said, that if he were to agree to the doctrine laid down, that the interference of Ministers had been utterly unnecessary, he might abstain from troubling the House. But if at this late period of the debate there were to be any indisposition on the part of Ministers to take part in it, it might be imputed to them that they shrunk from the question. It had been admitted that the attacking party should take the widest possible range, and call in all their auxiliaries to their aid; but those who were on their defence were to be compelled to stick to the point. But how could any man argue on the Indemnity Bill, without reference to the measures on which it was founded? He would not say that the Indemnity Bill was the necessary consequence of the Suspension of Habeas Corpus Act, though of all men the Honourable Gentleman who spoke last was the last person who ought to avail himself of this point: for his Honourable and Learned Gentleman having last year been defeated in two opportunities of preventing the Suspension, considered himself on the prospective opposition he should make to the Bill of Indemnity. In his mind, therefore, it was connected with the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. The necessity, however, of a Bill of Indemnity, grew out of the circumstances of the country, in which necessity the Suspension Act originated. This state of the country rendered it necessary for those who acted under the Government, if they meant to do their duty, to outstrip the limits of the law. The same state of things that produced this necessity, induced the House to make a temporary surrender of that portion of our liberties, and out of these circumstances had grown the necessity of indemnifying them for the acts they had committed, and of which they could not make a full justification, without an exposure of the evidence that had been laid before them; that was, to indemnify them for having committed acts beyond the law, and to dispense with the necessity of their justifying acts in themselves legal, but legally not provable, except by evidence that could not be disclosed. It was therefore incorrect to say, that the Indemnity Bill was a consequence of the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. Those who had opposed the Suspension Act might feel themselves justified in opposing the Bill of Indemnity, and those who had supported the former might now support the latter; nay more, he thought the minority on the former occasion, ought to feel themselves bound by the act of the majority, and support the Indemnity Bill, as a consequence of the former proceedings of the House. But then it was said, the powers of the Ministers had been abused. "Give us inquiry," it was said, "and we will prove it," but this was arguing in a vicious circle—it was begging the whole question. The power was granted in the last year, because there were certain crimes which could not be brought to a complete trial, and it was now said, being those acts to complete trial, and we will show that the power has been abused. The proceeding now might not be the same with former proceedings in all points, but the precedents bore the seeds of the present measures. In the first year of King William, in that most Whiggish time, under that most Whiggish monarch, a message was brought to the House by (to round the whole scene more completely Whiggish,) Mr. Hamden, to this effect—"His Majesty informs the House of Commons that there have been held in the town divers meetings and cabals for conspiracies against his person and Government"—(read on, from the Opposition), "in favour of the late King James. His Majesty has caused some of them to be apprehended on suspension of treason, and may see cause to do so as to others; but his Majesty is between two great difficulties—if he sets them at liberty he shall be wanting to his own safety, if he detains them he is unwilling to do any thing but what is warranted by law (hear! from the Opposition)." He saw nothing in this about bringing to trial (hear). The Right Hon. Gent. proceeded to argue that the House would have been unjust if they had not taken into their contemplation the probability of a Bill of Indemnity being required; otherwise Ministers would have been placed in a situation of doing acts for which they could not produce a perfect defence. The question now was, whether a Bill of Indemnity from the Lords should be accepted; and he would agree that if a case was not made out for it, the reason must be, the abuse of the power; confided to them, and which would be a just ground for refusing it. Now, with regard to the Petitions, it was considered by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, that they had not examined them specifically, and he held this out as a proof of the disregard of Parliament for the rights of the people. But let any man look back to these Petitions, and examine how far they were borne out by facts. Was every man who had been let loose to be allowed to come to the bar and say he had been most cruelly treated, and was the most innocent of mankind, and that his merits alone had pointed him out for persecution? There were Petitions of every class, and many which imputed all that had passed to Oliver. He must give the Gentlemen opposite credit for lately deploring the situation of that wicked instigator of murder, War though they now found it convenient to give him up.—(Hear, hear, hear!)—For this man the tears and commisseration of that House had been invoked, till it was hinted that their compassion was solicited for an assassin and an instigator of murder. Next the revered Ogden was held up, for all the sympathy that silver-haired age and deep infirmity were entitled to (laughter); and great stress laid on that description of shocking operation by which his bowels were extracted. (General laughter.) But what was the plain story? Why, that he had laboured under this disease for many years, and he thought proper to take the advantage of cure gratis, while he expressed the great delight that the operation afforded him—(Loud bursts of laughter.)—This might be a very proper case for the consideration of the Rupture Society, but he could not see what Parliament had to do with it. But the Gentlemen opposite had thought it necessary to bolster up Ward's case with this gratuitous case of Surgery, and then throwing in a cart-load of other Petitions, asserted that the House had not examined enough. Why, it was only because they were convinced of the gross fraud and delusion that had been attempted to be practised on them, and if they had turned round to the examination, they would have lived to repent the day; and would not only have had the consolation of being pitied, but the aggravation of being laughed at for fools!—(Excessive laughter.) There was another case, which was intended to connect Government with the spies. A man named Dewhurst was seen in a gig of Sir J. Byng. He would admit that the assertion was retracted afterwards; but no matter. Only give the Gentlemen opposite sufficient time, and they would retract all the rest that they had made. (Loud bursts of laughter.) Half of those they had already made had gone off by their own confessions and it did seem a little whimsical that Government was to take the other half for granted. But then came the two convincing refutations from Sir J. Byng. There was no such man as Dewhurst, and he (Sir J. Byng) had no gig. And yet from these two non-entities was made out a proof of a connection between Government and the spies. He believed it was in the time of Mr. Fox, when Geography was not so well understood by foreigners as it was at present, that one of them believed there was a roundabout way of getting to England from the Continent by land; and another has asked whether he could not go from Sicily to England in the same manner? Being answered in the negative, he expressed his surprise, as Sicily was an island as well as England. So if there had been Dewhurst without the gig, or the gig without Dewhurst, they could not have been brought together; but there being a gig and no Dewhurst, placed the accusers of Government in a still greater dilemma to prove the connection. The Right Honourable Gentleman then adverted to the attempts that had been made to show that Oliver had had been sent from London as a delegate, and repeated that it was Mitchell who was the London delegate, and who had taken Oliver with him. But Oliver, being once introduced as delegate, was obliged to pass as one, for it would have cost him his life to disavow it. Again, the speech ascribed to Oliver by Mitchell was true as it related to Mitchell, but false as to Oliver. The Right Honourable Gentleman then went over the grounds respecting the 70,000 men, and contended that all that had been said on this subject came from Mitchell and not from Oliver. Then there was a story of a Gentleman to whom Oliver gave information of a plan to overturn Government by physical force. But what must be thought of the man who had never uttered a word of this conspiracy till he found that the conspirator had turned informers. He believed that this most respectable Gentleman wished to see the Government overturned by force and was deterred from interfering to effect it only by cowardice. Thus were witnesses brought forward, blasted in character and in name. Another Honourable Gentleman had said, that he also knew a respectable Gentleman, who, if called to the Bar, would say, that Oliver was riding in the Park, and that he told him it was exceedingly wrong. And it also appeared that this "respectable Gentleman" had communicated his respectable story to a "respectable Paper." But how happened it that this very respectable Gentleman, whose loyalty was bursting in his bosom, and whose name had been forgotten, remained so long in the background? Why, because the whole story was false, and that man must be a dolt and an idiot who would believe one word of it.—(Loud cries of hear, hear, from every part.) Why did he not accuse Oliver now, he knew he was an informer? Why, because he knew himself to be a traitor, and he would willingly destroy Oliver if he could. He (Mr. C.) wished it not to be understood that he had applied the epithet of dolt and idiot to an Honourable Gentleman who had mentioned this subject the other night; that was not what he meant. He should rather have said that he should believe himself to be an idiot, if he could place the least reliance upon such a story. The House were told they could have opportunities of hearing the stories of these anonymi; but how could they forward the ends of justice by going into these inquiries? It was because the House knew that the whole of these statements were delusive, that they had abstained from going into them. But the Honourable and Learned Gentleman seemed prepared to go at length into the charges against Oliver; he would examine him for the course of ten years of his life, investigate even his tailor's bills, and have a chip and shaving committee of that House to inquire into his honesty when he was a journeyman carpenter (loud laughter); and no doubt they would then set aside the award of the arbitration and revenge the decision of the Court of King's Bench, both of which were decided in Oliver's favor. (No, no, from some Members.) There was no man, he was convinced, except the Member for Bramber and the Hon Gentleman, who would maintain the proposition, that Government could go on without such sources. Would they wish them to wait till treason had become triumphant, and they were informed of it by men with terror in their looks;

"Just such a man, so pale, so woe-begone,
Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night,
And would have told him half his Troy was burnt;

But Priam found the fire ere he his tongue" (laughing) He did not know whether it might be imputed to his own obtruseness of wit or hardness of hearing, but he must say, that if Priam had detained that pale, woe-begone man, and instead of inquiring about the fire, had questioned him about his birth, parentage, and education [much laughter], he, for one, though he might be forced to applaud the judiciousness of such a proceeding [a laugh], should have felt much less commiseration for the fate of that venerable monarch than he did at present. [much laughter.] The Honourable Member for Bramber, whom he saw just returning to his place, might perhaps think he was treating this question with too much levity; but he would beg that Honourable Gentleman to consider again, whether his (Mr. Canning's) notion of spies and informers was not at least the most practically correct. That Honourable Gentleman, among his many virtues, had one quality which might be considered a defect; he was apt to think every man as good and as honest as himself; still, he was sure that Honourable Gentleman had lived long enough to have found by experience that the world cannot be governed on any theoritical notions of purity. He must have felt, too, that as it was the sweetest reward of virtue to have a perfect confidence in all around it, so it was the greatest curse of crime that it could not trust even its dearest associates; to take away, therefore, from crime its penal terror of being betrayed by its intimates, and to communicate to it the best privilege of virtue, what was it but making virtue the prey of crime? (Hear, hear, hear.) An Honourable and Learned Gentleman (Mr. Brougham) had animadverted severely on an Honourable Friend (Mr. Lamb) below him, for not keeping strictly to the bare question of indemnity; and yet the Learned Gentleman himself, like all who preceded him, had launched into a full discussion of all that had occured during the last and present year, that could bear upon the subject, and the Honourable and Learned Gentleman had done right; in so arguing; for there was a connection between the circumstances which called for the suspension, and those which called for the Indemnity Bill. Those who voted for the Suspension might fairly be expected to vote for the Indemnity: indeed, some Honorable Gentleman had reasonably gone further; and had argued, that though they had opposed the Suspension Bill, yet as that had been passed, and therefore become the act and deed of the Parliament, the only question now was whether Ministers had exercised their powers moderately. A vast deal had been said about the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus, as if a blow had been struck at the liberties of the whole people.—This was not the case. He was as much disposed as any man to think that crisis of affairs most lamentable, which required such an exertion of power. Nay more—he would go further: he not only lamented the Suspension as a misfortune, but he charged it as a crime: but upon whom did he so charge it? —Not on the Government, who had fairly come forward, and laid before Parliament the real state of the country—not on Parliament who had deliberately [illegible] on the Report of a Committee of the first respectability—not upon the people of England, as had been unjustly insinuated, but to whose steady loyalty the most homage was paid, but upon those designing malignant wretches, who attempted, out of the distresses of a day, to effect the desolation of the world. Upon ages, who looked upon the famished peasent and ned artisan, not as subjects of compassion, but as instruments of crime. (Cries of hear, hear)—Much often been said about the cruelty of despotism, and selfishness of warriors: nay, sometimes the other of the House had expressed its indignation at the guage of Buonaprte, who had considered the inhabitants of a great empire as mere raw material for working out his own false glory. All this was enough, but what could be said of those who, even thout this motive, which, pernicious as it was, yet its dazzling charms for weak human nature, shall be said of those who with cold calculation the cottage of poverty, and instead of sympathy with the condition of the wretched inhabitant and starving family, calmly guage and span his mind not for the purpose of relief, but to observe capability of mischief; not to rescue him from but to see how far he is fitted to be an agent to in ruining his constitution and his country; (hear, hear.) These were the men against whom the crime intending violation to the Constitution was charged—these were the men against whom the Suspension the Habeas Corpus was aimed; yet these were the men who were to be put in the judgment seat, which Ministers were to be tried on the accusation of the evidence. (Loud cries of hear.) But the Hon. Bt (Sir F. Burdett) had made, it seems, a most ingenious discovery; he had found that, as the whole nation were determined on Parliamentary Reform, Ministers had no other means of saving themselves than by inventing plots and fomenting conspiracies. Did the Hon. Baronet imagine that he could persuade any one that this was the real state of the case? Did he imagine that by any mode of division or multiplication which he might adopt for the presentation of his reform petitions, whether he presented them in tens and signed by thousands, or in thousands and signed by tens—Did he hope that he could persuade the House, or himself that Parliamentary Reform was a favourite measure with the people of England? (Hear) Did he suppose that the great body of the nation cared one jot about his wild plans and annual Parliaments and universal suffrage? Nay, could he reconcile to himself the justice or consistency of his plan of universal suffrage, as it was called? How could he excuse the omission of females, and of the insane, from the classes of electors and representatives. Oh! calumniated females! Oh! calumniated insane! (A loud laugh.) Was it from any jealousy of the influence of female charms—from any dread of the wisdom of reasoning insanity? (Loud laughter) Surely the Honourable Baronet should not be so fastidious as to reject the insane. (Laughter.) For his part, he could not conceive that Hon. Baronet engaged in the discharge of any more appropriate duty than presenting a petition for reform from the madhouse at Kensington (loud laughter), vouching for the respectful tenor of its language and pledging himself for the constitutional justness of its argument. (Shouts of Laughter.) But if this were consistent in the Honourable Baronet, what could be said of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman who had just sat down; of him, who in his heart laughed at all these schemes of Reform, and looked with the profoundest scorn on all who entertained them; of him who knew that every petition on the subject came either from deluders or the deluded; yet, under a pretence that he was a friend to something like a Reform, would every now and then present such petitions, for the mere purpose of popularity? (Here, hear.) That Honourable and Learned Gentleman had apologized for pronouncing an eloquent panegyric on the Constitution; there was no need of any apology; he should be glad to join in it, if he saw that the Constitution was in any danger, but the case was different; for who were the best friends of the abused and deluded people; those who were always ringing in their ears that they had rights, or those who, while they told them of their rights, told them they had duties also (hear.) He would say to the real friends of the people—instruct, enlighten them, and then there will be no danger. (Hear, hear.) But do not teach them to feel jealousy at wealth, hatred at rank, and a general maligunity at all superiority. (Hear.) It was indeed the proud boast of our glorious Constitution that the poorest peasant might emerge from the meanest hut, and himself or in his descendant, rise to the highest rank in the State. But was it therefore to be said that there should be no peasant, no nobles? Those who would so level would not equalize but destroy all ranks, all society—(Hear.) Yet, in spite of this truth, hatred to government as government, to rank as rank, had been industriously inculcated, and the starving artisan was told by his mischievous seducer that all his distress arose from an imperfect representation in Parliament. If the assertion meant any thing it must be this—that Parliament, as at present constituted, encouraged unnecessary wars; that unnecessary wars produced extravagant expenditure; that extravangant expenditure produced exorbitant taxation; and that exorbitant taxation produced overwhelming misery. Now, what was the inference of the Parliamentary Reformer? Was it that Parliament, more popularized, more democratically constituted, would be less inclined to war? He would appeal to history, ancient or modern, whether democratic states were not always the fondest of war. Look at Athens, look at Rome, and the petty republics of Italy? Was not the appetite for war in all those governments perpetually excited and perpetually indulged? Would the case be different among ourselves? Was it not notorious that the humblest peasants in this country had been used to sympathise with the victories of its warriors and to feel themselves partakers in their honour? True it was that lately the most sedulous endeavours had been excited to make them dead to the glories of Waterloo, and alive to the imperfection of Old Scrum. (A laugh.) But it would not do; and he must say he distrusted the motives or sense of that man who could build any hope on such grounds. He was not disposed to undervalue the evils that might arise to the Constitution from a suspension of the Habeas Corpus, especially in the light of a precedent; but he could not think that Parliament had shown any leaning against the people. Those but ill read the signs of the time who thought so. The dangers that now threatened society sprung from a different source. It was not more idle in the time of Imperial Rome to declaim about Brutus and Tarquin, than it was now to talk about servile Parliaments or an usurping Crown.—It was at all times the duty of Parliament to guard against the blasting of the lightning from above, or the destruction by an explotion from below. It would be the boast of the present Parliament, that although they had fallen at a time when the very ark of the constitution trembled in its shrine, yet they had the happiness of seeing, through their means, the shrine again secure, the temple still firm and unimpaired.—(Long and loud cheering)

Mr. Lambton rose to ask an explanation as to the terms dolt and idiot, so liberally applied by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Canning.)

Mr. Canning observed, that the words dropped from him unintentionally in the heat of the debate, and that he had no design of applying them in their common acceptation.

Mr. Lambton rose to say, that as the statemant which he had made relative to Oliver had been so frequently and so unfairly alluded to by the Right Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down, he now pledged his character as a man of honour, to bring forward the person to whom he had allnded, to the bar of the House, and he would prove the fact. That person was a man of mercantile respectability, unconnected with any of the transactions or debates on this subject. He had not concealed that which he knew of the conduct of Oliver, but had repeatedly mentioned it to persons of his acquaintance. It was true that he did not mention it to Lord Sidmouth, because he knew that Oliver was employed by him. Notwithstanding all that had been said upon the subject to-night, he remained perfectly convinced of the truth of all that he had first stated on the subject. All that he wanted was to have an opportunity of proving it.